

INDUSTRIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CITIES OF

HARRISBURG

AND

LEBANON.

Historical and Descriptive Review—Industries,
Institutions, Manufacturing and
Business Advantages.

Industries of Pennsylvania, Historical and Descriptive Review.

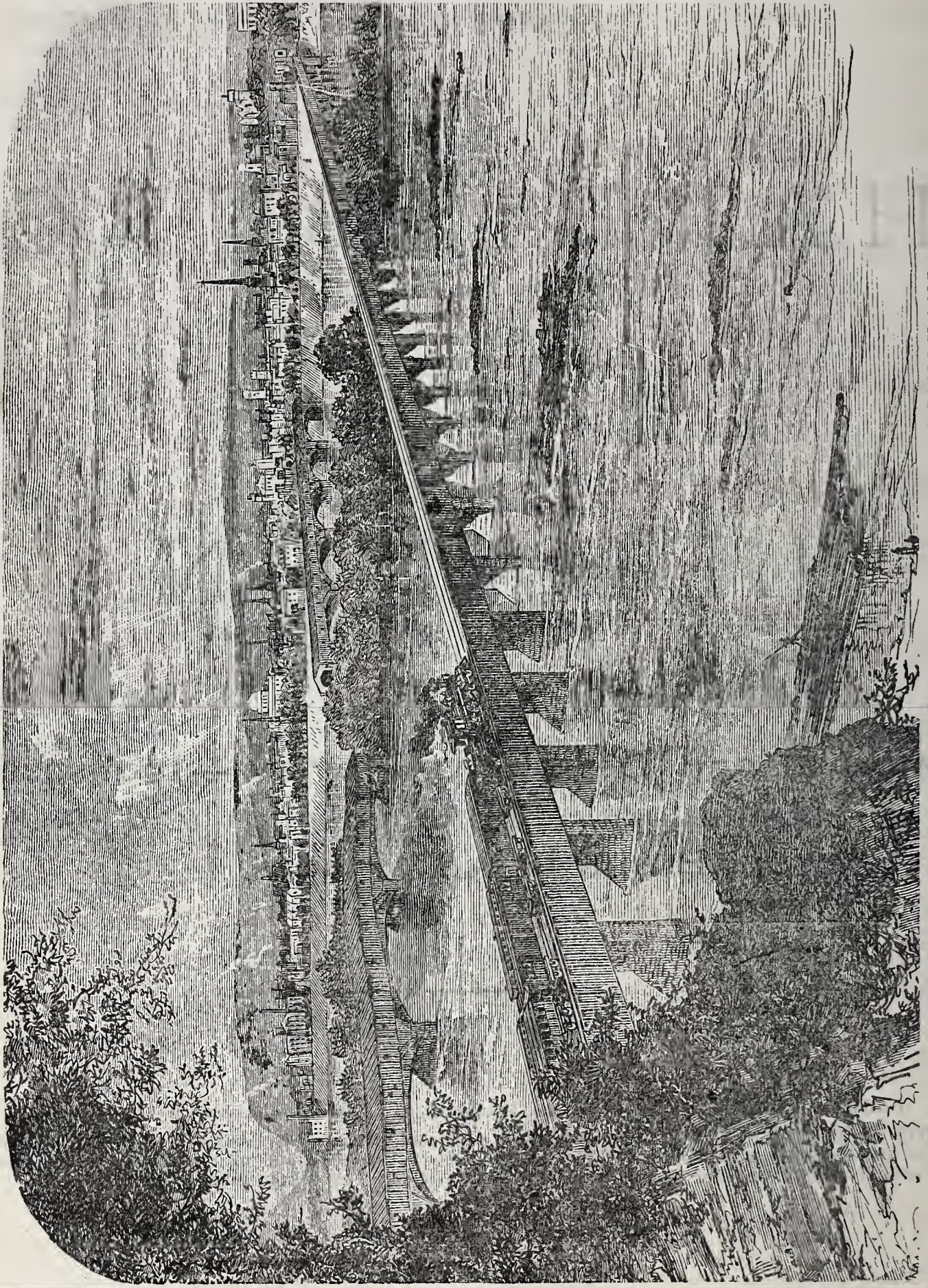
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
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
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
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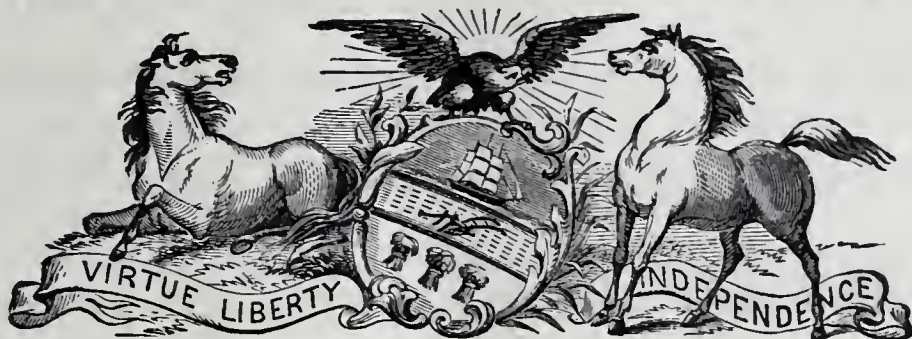
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INDUSTRIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.



HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW—INDUSTRIES, INSTITUTIONS, MANUFACTURING, &c., &c.

The first white settlement in Pennsylvania was made by a colony of Swedes, who settled at and near Chester, then called Uplandt, in 1643. They remained under the Swedish governors of the Delaware colonists until 1655, when the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam took the Swedish forts and assumed the government. In 1664 the settlements on the Delaware passed, with New Amsterdam, under the control of the English.

In 1681 the king, Charles II, granted to William Penn, in compensation for services rendered by his father, a tract of land between the parallels of 40° and 42° north latitude, extending from the Delaware river five degrees westward. In 1682 the proprietor, accompanied by about two thousand colonists—English and Welsh Quakers—came over and founded Philadelphia.

A controversy in reference to boundaries immediately arose between Penn and Lord Baltimore, the proprietor of Maryland. A deed agreeing upon the present southern boundary was finally executed by their heirs in 1732, but it was not until the year 1767 that it was surveyed and its position definitely marked. At every fifth mile large stone posts were set, bearing upon one side the arms of the Penns, on the other those of the Baltimore family. The line they marked is "Mason and Dixon's Line," since made famous in American political controversy.

The colonists under Penn's leadership were English and Welsh Friends, and the wise and humane policy adopted by them, in their dealings with the Indians, secured them and their descendants from that constant succession of Indian hostilities from which the other colonies suffered.

A German immigration, begun about 1750, peopling the counties adjacent to Philadelphia, was the first large accession to the original Swedish and Quaker colony. Next was a considerable immigration of Scotch and Irish, which diffused itself extensively over the State.

From the day that Pennsylvania renounced her allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and dissolved and overthrew the proprietary government, her march has been steady and uninterrupted in the course of political, social, commercial and mechanical prosperity. In population she exceeds the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Scotland, Portugal, Greece, Chili, Morocco, Colombia, the Argentine Confederation, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia and Paraguay, and, in dignity of character, as a people, she knows no superior. Since 1776 great cities that were unknown have grown up within her borders, and thousands now dwell where at that time was a wilderness frequented by wild animals. Allegheny City, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Norristown, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport and York were then, some of them, mere straggling settlements, and most of them did not exist.

Pennsylvania was one of the thirteen original States of the Union, and, with regard to population and wealth, second to New York only. The State extends from 39° 43' to 42° 15' north latitude, and from 74° 40' to 80° 40' west longitude. It is bounded on the north by New York and Lake Erie, on the west by Ohio and West Virginia, on the south by West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and on the east by New York and New Jersey. It has the shape of a rectangle, which is 303 miles long from east to west, and 176 miles wide from north to south, and includes an area of 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres. Its boundaries are straight lines, with the exception of the eastern, which is formed by the Delaware river, and the western extremity of the northern, which is formed by Lake Erie.

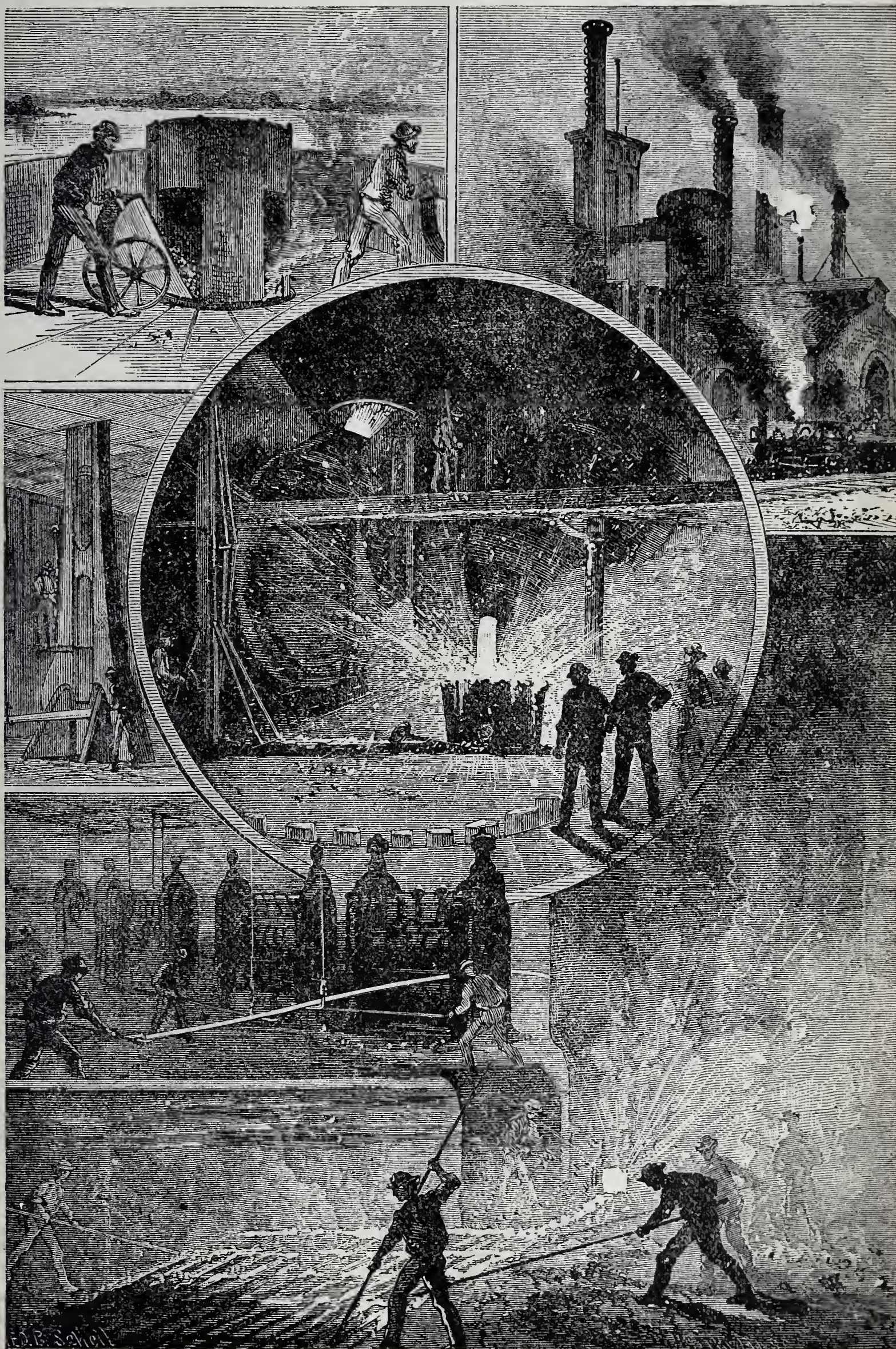
SURFACE.

Pennsylvania is naturally divided into three parts: a southeastern district of plains and scattered hills; a mountain belt of symmetrical and parallel ranges; and a western table land of a rolling surface, deeply furrowed by valleys of erosion.

1. The southeastern district is bounded on the northwest by the Blue or Kittatinny mountains, and on the east by the Delaware river, and corresponds to the "middle country" of Virginia. Along the banks of the Delaware, below Trenton, N. J., there extends a narrow plain of low land, rarely exceeding a few miles in width or a few feet in height above the sea level, and in which is situated the larger portion of the city of Philadelphia. From this plain the ground rises, gently in some parts, boldly and with hilly slopes in others, and gradually ascends to a thousand feet at the base of the Kittatinnies. The surface of the district is undulating or rolling, and along the borders of the water-courses often presents scenery of great boldness and picturesque beauty; for example, on the well-known Wissahickon, near Philadelphia, on the Brandywine, the Schuylkill, and elsewhere. The country lying along the Kittatinny mountains, known as the Cumberland valley, is a part of the "great valley" which extends through the entire length of the Appalachian system, from Canada to Alabama. But the mountain ranges that elsewhere cut off the great valley from the open country on the seaboard, sink in Pennsylvania beneath the plain for a distance of 60 miles, so that the Cumberland valley is but partially bounded by the South mountain of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland counties (the continuation of the Virginian Blue Ridge), the Forest hills in Berks and Lebanon counties, and the South mountain of Berks and Bucks counties (the continuation of the highland belt of New Jersey). The detached ridges which traverse the country to the south of the Cumberland valley are the Welsh hills, between Lancaster, Berks and Chester counties, the Conewago hills of York and Dauphin counties, and the Copper-mine ridge in Chester county, while isolated mountains of trap rock, like the Haycock in Berks county and the Round Top in York, add another feature to the scenery.

2. The mountain belt extends through the State in a width of about 50 miles, between the Kittatinny mountains on the one side and the Alleghany mountains on the other. The latter range includes the culminating ground of the State, and has a mean elevation of 2000 feet, and summits of 2500 feet above the sea level. Its northern extremity rises from the table land of Wayne county (which enters this State from New York, where it forms the base of the Catskill mountains), runs for 40 miles straight south, 63° west (here known by the local name of Great North mountain), and then setting north for 10 miles, and giving issue to the waters of Muncy creek, it takes a new departure south, 85° west, to the ravines of Loyalsock creek and Lycoming creek. From this point the range makes a straight line south, 62° west, to the gorge at Lock Haven, where the West Branch of the Susquehanna river breaks through it; and thence to Maryland, it forms a nearly unbroken wall of rock, 1000 feet above its eastern base, trending south, 50° west, from Black creek to Altoona, and thence south, 29° west. Between this great wall (the precipitous eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains) and the Kittatinny mountains there is a large number of ridges with uniform slopes, being in many cases unvaried by ravine or gully for many miles. The crests are for the most part sharp, and for long distances preserve the same height, being only here and there interrupted by notches, some of which descend to the valley levels, and give passages to the streams of the country. In many instances two parallel ridges unite at their extremities, and inclose a deep, narrow, oval valley, resembling a long, sharply-pointed canoe or skiff. This mountain belt is intersected near the middle by the valley of the Susquehanna river, which is very irregular in width, now contracted by the jutting mountains on each side, now widening to 20 and 30 miles by valleys running up between these mountains.

To the east of the Susquehanna valley lies the anthracite region, which includes the Pottsville and Mine Hill basin, between the Sharp mountains and the plateau-like Broad mountain; the Shamokin and Mahanoy basin, between the Lime mountain and the Mahanoy and Little mountains; the Beaver Meadow mountain basin, extending to Bucks mountain in the north, and intersected by numerous short ranges; and, lastly, the Wilkesbarre and Scranton basin, also known as the Wyoming valley, which is bordered on the southeast by the range of the Wyoming and Moosic mountains, and on the northwest by that of the Knob mountain, Shawney range, Capon's range and the Lackawanna mountains, and which is, perhaps, the most perfect of the canoe-shaped valleys of the State. The East Branch of the Susquehanna river enters it near the middle of its northern rim, flows through a



IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

large portion of it in a southwesterly direction, and leaves it through a gap in the Wyoming mountains.

Between the last-named range, the Delaware river, the upper course of the Lehigh river, and the Kittatinny mountains, there extends the Pocono, or Poco wilderness, which consists of the "Shades of Death," a region of swamps and laurel thickets, the haunt of the panther, the bear, and other wild animals, and extensive beach-timbered plateaus, 2000 feet above the sea. It chiefly includes Pike and Monroe counties.

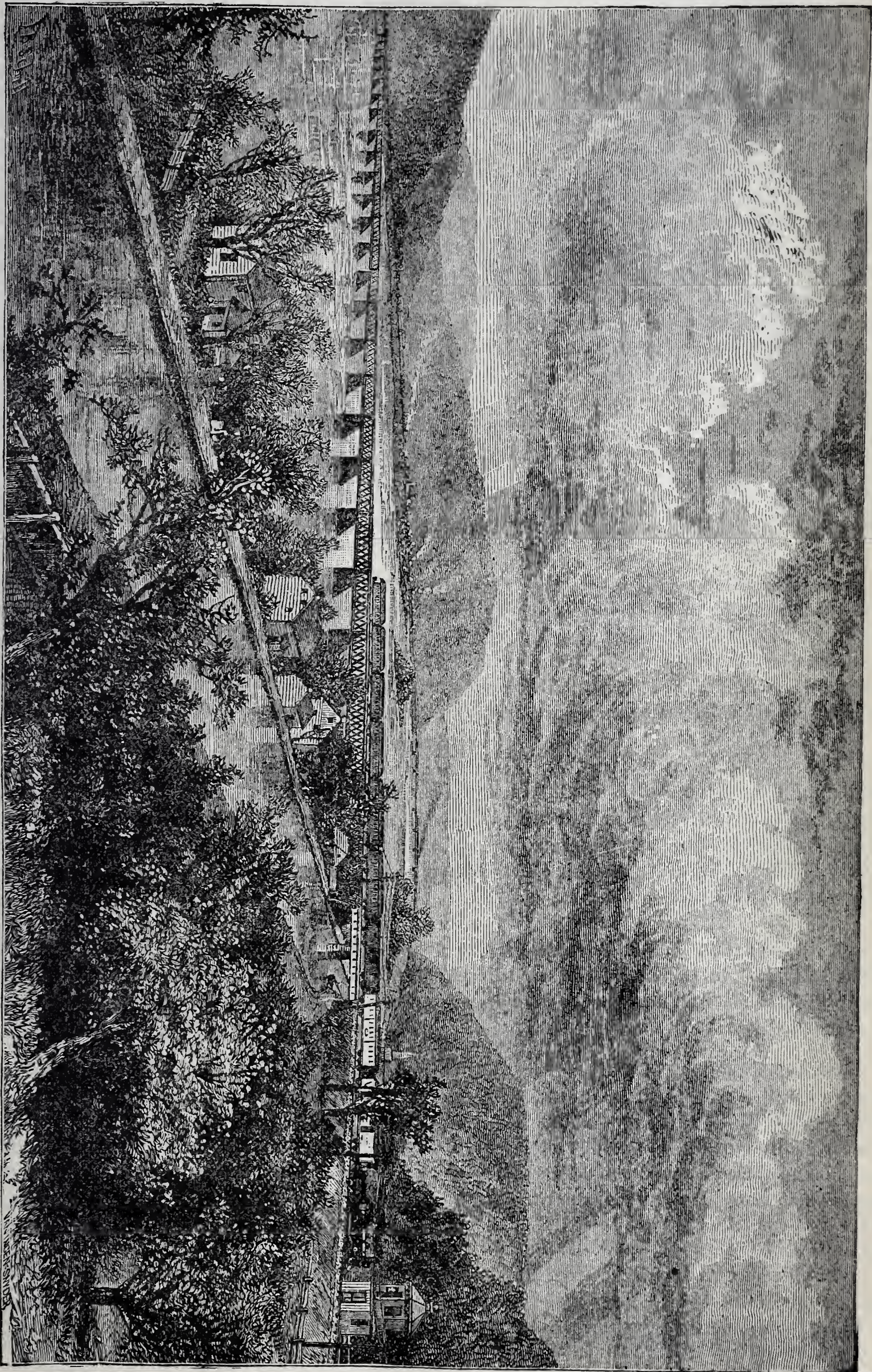
That part of the mountain belt which lies west of the Susquehanna valley may be termed the Juniata country. The traveler who crosses it from the Blue to the Alleghany mountains has to pass everywhere over narrow mountain ranges and through broad and fertile valleys. Leaving out the unimportant ones, they may be enumerated as follows. The first long chain that succeeds the Blue is that of the Tuscarora mountains, and west of it lies the Tuscarora valley, 50 miles long and curving from the Susquehanna river to Fulton county. Then follows the composite range of the Shade and Black Log mountains, beyond which is the long valley, commencing at Middleburg, in Snyder county, and running to Lewistown, where it becomes the Juniata valley proper. At Newton-Hamilton it becomes the great Aughwick valley, and enters Maryland at Werefordsburg. For a hundred miles it preserves a width of about eight miles. Kishacoquillas valley, back of Lewistown, is inclosed between Jack's mountain and Stone mountain at its southern end, and the Seven mountains at its northern end. It is about 53 miles long, and nowhere exceeds four miles in width. The Stone valley is shut off from all connection with the Susquehanna country by the circus of the Seven mountains, and bounded by Stone mountain in the east, and Tussey's mountain in the west. Huntingdon stands in the center, and Warrior's ridge occupies the middle of its floor. From the end of Terrace mountain, rising 1200 feet above the Juniata river, the tourist may overlook the scene and enjoy one of the grandest landscape views in the State. Broad Top mountain, in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, reduces its width (elsewhere 12 or 16 miles) to four miles.

West of Tussey's mountain and Nittany mountain lies the Nittany valley, which is bounded on the west by the Bald Eagle range, and on the northeast by the Buffalo mountain, and has a length within the State of 110 miles, but varies in width from four to 20 miles. It is everywhere fertile and well settled, and abounds in deposits of hematite iron ore. The Bald Eagle valley is the last of the series, and faces, for 160 miles, the wall of the Alleghany mountains from Muncy, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, to the Maryland State line. For 100 miles it is bounded on the southeast by the Bald Eagle mountains. For 35 miles the Susquehanna flows through it; the next 40 miles are traversed by Bald Eagle creek, and then the drainage is reversed into the Juniata for 41 miles. Near the head waters of the Frankstown Branch the valley widens and forms a hatchet-shaped cove, in which are the fields, furnaces and iron mines of Hollidaysburg and Frankstown. The next 20 miles are occupied by the head waters of the Raystown Branch, and here opens the Bedford valley to the east.

3. The western table land occupies one-half the area of the State, and extends from the crest of the Alleghany mountains toward New York, Lake Erie and Ohio. It includes the Mehoopany mountain in Sullivan county, which extends beyond the Susquehanna at Tunkhannock, the Towanda mountain in Bradford county, and the Blossburgh mountain and the Crooked Creek mountain, both in Tioga county. This northeastern part of the table land is the region of white-pine forests and the Susquehanna lumber trade. The southeastern part is intersected by Negro mountain, Laurel ridge and Chestnut ridge. The last two ranges inclose the Ligonier valley, and, where they are intersected by the Youghiogheny river, present scenery both grand and beautiful.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of Pennsylvania empty either into the Atlantic ocean through Delaware and Chesapeake bays, or into the Ohio. The water-shed between these two drainage systems follows the southern extremity of the Alleghany mountains, turns northwest in Somerset county, and then intersects the western table land in Clarion, Elk, McKean and Potter counties. The Ohio river is formed at Pittsburgh by the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. The former receives Conewango, Oil and French creeks, from the northwest, and Tionesta creek, Clarion river, Red Bank creek, Mahoning creek, Crooked creek and Conemaugh river from the



THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, NEAR HARRISBURG.

east. Into the Monongahela river empty the Youghiogheny and several small creeks in Greene and Washington counties.

The Susquehanna river drains nearly one-half of the area of the State. It is formed by the East and West branches, which unite above Sunbury in Northumberland county. From this point the stream flows south to the mouth of the Juniata river, and, turning southeast, passes by Harrisburg and Columbia, and empties into the northern extremity of Chesapeake bay, at Port Deposit, Maryland. The principal tributary of the Susquehanna is the Juniata river, which is formed by the confluence, below Huntingdon, of the Frankstown and Raystown branches, follows an easterly course across the mountain belt, and empties above Petersburg.

The Delaware river rises on the western declivities of the Catskill mountains, New York, in two branches—the Main or Coquago branch, and the East or Popacton branch—which unite near Hancock, Delaware county, N. Y. Thence the river flows southeast, separating New York from Pennsylvania to Port Jervis, where it turns southwest and flows along the northern base of the Shawangunk mountains of New Jersey. At the Delaware Water Gap it traverses the celebrated notch between the Shawangunk and Blue mountains, which rise nearly 1200 feet above its banks, and thence follows a southerly course to the South mountain, a few miles below Easton. Here it turns again southeast as far as Trenton, N. J., where it falls over a rocky ledge and meets tide-water, 132 miles from the sea. Flowing once more in a southwesterly direction, it passes by Philadelphia, and gradually expands into Delaware bay, between the States of Delaware and New Jersey. It is navigable to Philadelphia for the largest vessels, and for smaller boats to Trenton. The area drained by the Delaware is estimated at 11,250 square miles. The principal tributaries are Lackawaxen creek, the Lehigh river, Schuylkill river, and Brandywine river.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Pennsylvania varies considerably with the elevation above the sea, and, while the lower portions of the State have very hot summers, with the thermometer rising to 100°, the higher portions have pleasant summers, but long and severe winters. The mean annual temperature is over 52° in the southeastern counties, and decreases to 48° and 44° in the central and northern counties respectively. The amount of rain and snow which falls varies from 36 to 40 inches. In the southeast corner it is nearly 48 inches.

VEGETATION.

The vegetation of Pennsylvania is rich and varied. Extensive forests cover much of the mountain belt and the western table land, consisting of pines and coniferous trees in the north-central parts of the State, and of deciduous trees in the rest of the State. Climbing plants, such as the wild grape, the trumpet flower, etc., are quite abundant, and greatly add to the attractive beauty of the forests. The undergrowth consists largely of flowering shrubs, as the "laurel," a species of rhododendron, the azalea, and many others.

POPULATION.

The population of Pennsylvania in 1790 was 434,373; in 1800, 602,365; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,047,507; in 1830, 1,348,233; in 1840, 1,724,033; in 1850, 2,311,786; in 1860, 2,906,215; and in 1870, 3,521,951. Of these there were 3,456,609 white, 65,294 colored, 34 Indians, 13 Chinese, and 1 Japanese.

MINERALS AND MINING.

Although Pennsylvania has no deposits of precious metals, its iron and coal treasures alone render it one of the richest mining States of the Union. The anthracite coal fields, in the mountain belt between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, have already been mentioned. The bituminous coal is nearly all produced in five counties—Greene, Fayette, Washington, Monroe and Alleghany; and the semi-bituminous coal, which is largely used for manufacturing purposes, is produced in the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Center, Cambria and Huntingdon. The coal product of the State, in 1870, was computed to have been 7,675,841 tons of bituminous coal of all kinds, and 15,849,899 tons of anthracite coal, making a grand total of 23,525,740 tons.

Petroleum was known to exist in Pennsylvania at a very early day, but it had no commercial importance until 1859. Since then the oil regions on Oil creek and on the Shenango river have yielded immense quantities of this useful substance, not only for home consumption, but also for export into foreign countries. In 1859 the petroleum product amounted to 82,009 barrels; in 1864 to 2,116,109 barrels; and in 1870 to 5,659,000 barrels, of which 3,279,951 barrels were exported.

Pennsylvania is the first "iron" State in the Union, and produces more of this metal and articles manufactured from it than all the other States and territories together. The mines are scattered throughout the mountain belt, the southeastern district, and, to a more limited extent, through the western table land.

Salt springs occur chiefly in the valleys of the Monongahela, Kiskiminetas and Beaver rivers, which yield about 1,700,000 bushels annually. Limestone, marble, slate, and superior building stones are very abundant. Marble is found chiefly in Chester and Montgomery counties; the slate of York and Lehigh counties is of superior quality; zinc mines are worked near Bethlehem and in Huntingdon county; graphite is obtained in Bucks county, and nickel from the "Gap Nickel Mines," in Lancaster county, the only ones in the United States. Chromium occurs in great quantities in Chester and Lancaster counties, and salt-peter deposits have been discovered in the central parts of the State.

According to the census report, the mining products of the State, in 1870, had a value of \$76,208,390, of which \$38,436,745 were for anthracite coal, \$13,921,069 for bituminous coal, \$18,045,967 for petroleum, \$3,944,146 for iron, \$618,229 for slate, \$873,879 for stone, \$235,555 for zinc, \$101,000 for marble, \$24,000 for nickel, and \$7,800 for copper.

AGRICULTURE.

Pennsylvania has a very large amount of the best farming soil in the country, and is pre-eminently an agricultural State. The richest lands are in the picturesque valleys intervening between the numerous mountain ranges of the interior and in the southeast portion of the State, embracing the counties of Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks and Lehigh. The northern tier of counties, lying on the table land north and northwest of the Alleghany mountains, is less productive, and as yet but thinly settled.

In 1870 there were 174,041 farms in Pennsylvania, of which 61,268 contained from 50 to 100 acres; 48,151 from 20 to 50 acres; 38,273 from 100 to 500 acres; 15,905 from 10 to 20 acres; 152 over 500 acres; and the remainder, 10,292, under 10 acres. The farms included 11,515,965 acres of improved land (or 39.12 per cent of the area of the State), 5,740,864 acres of woodland, and 737,371 of unimproved land. The cash value of farms amounted to \$1,043,481,582, and of farming implements, \$35,658,196. The estimated value of all farm productions, including additions to stock, etc., was \$183,946,027; of orchard products, \$4,208,094; of market gardens, \$1,810,016; and of forest products, \$2,670,370.

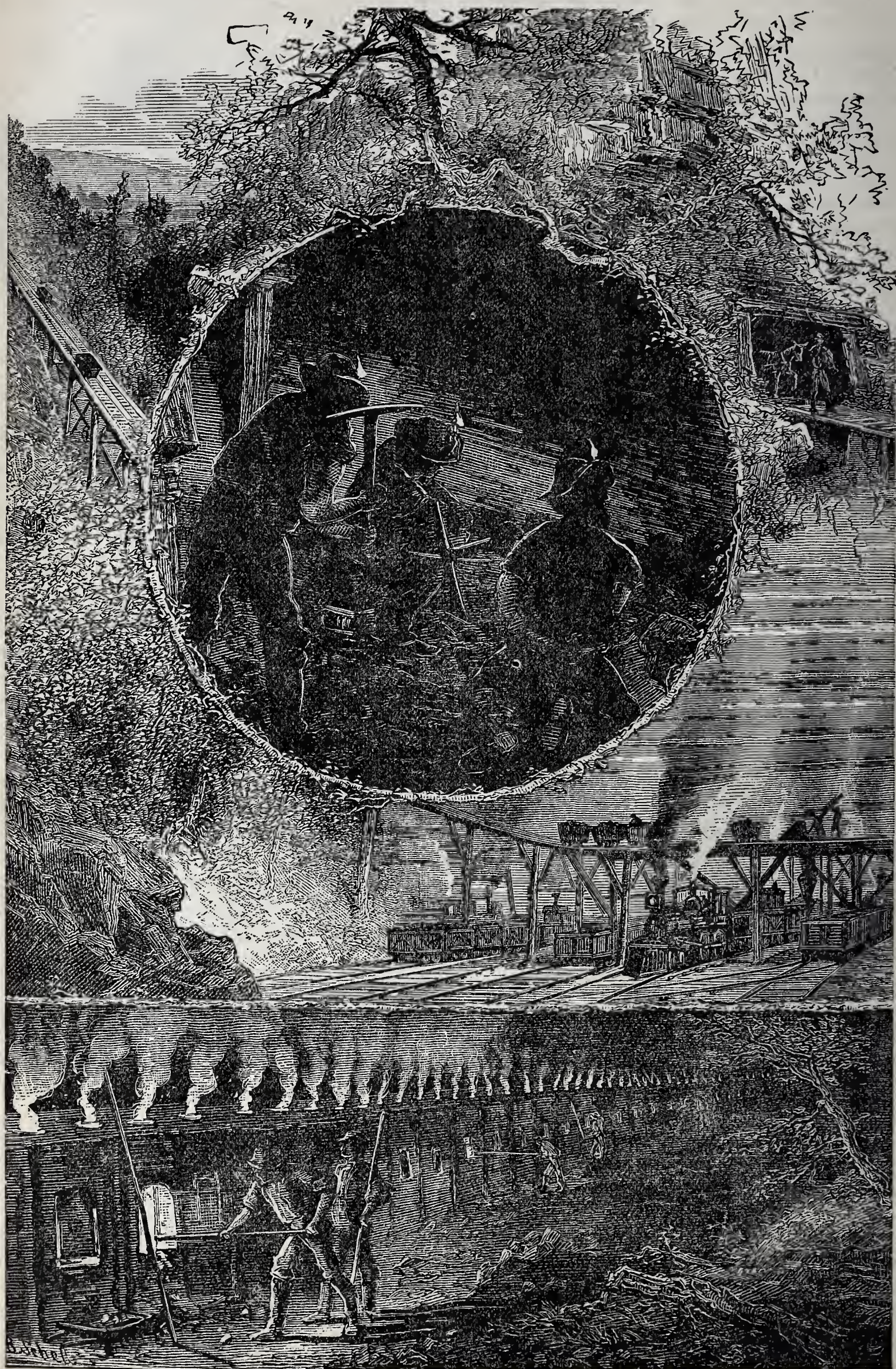
The farm productions were: spring wheat, 322,328 bushels; winter wheat, 19,350,639 bushels; rye, 3,577,641 bushels; Indian corn, 34,702,006 bushels; oats, 36,478,585 bushels; barley, 529,562 bushels; buckwheat, 2,532,173 bushels; Irish potatoes, 12,889,367 bushels; sweet potatoes, 131,572 bushels; tobacco, 3,467,539 pounds; wool, 6,561,722 pounds; butter, 60,834,644 pounds; cheese, 1,145,209 pounds; flax, 815,906 pounds; maple sugar, 1,545,917 pounds; sorghum molasses, 213,373 gallons; hay, 2,848,219 tons.

The live stock had a value of \$115,647,075, and comprised 460,339 horses, 18,009 mules and asses, 706,437 milch cows, 30,048 working oxen, 608,066 other cattle, 1,794,301 sheep, and 867,548 swine.

MANUFACTURES.

No State in the Union has greater facilities for manufacturing than Pennsylvania, in its abundance of water power, coal and iron. According to the census of 1870, there were 37,200 manufacturing establishments (the largest number of any State in the Union), against 22,363 in 1860, using 6230 steam engines, of 221,936 horse power, and 7603 water wheels, of 141,982 horse power. There were employed 319,487 hands, of whom 256,543 were males above 16 years of age, 43,712 above 15 years of age, and 19,232 youths. The capital invested in manufacturing was \$406,821,845; the wages paid amounted to \$127,976,594; the materials consumed had a value of \$421,197,673; and the goods





COAL-MINING AND COKE-BURNING.

and commodities produced a value of \$711,894,344 (being second only to that of the State of New York).

The following were the products of industry exceeding \$1,000,000 in value:

Agricultural implements.....	\$ 3,652,295	Jewelry.....	\$ 1,664,431
Blacksmithing.....	5,398,589	Tanned leather.....	19,828,323
Bleaching and dyeing.....	7,285,114	Curried leather.....	5,429,833
Book-binding.....	3,588,623	Morocco.....	3,225,041
Boots and shoes.....	16,864,310	Lime.....	2,058,675
Brass-founding and finishing.....	2,030,055	Distilled liquors.....	4,618,228
Bread and bakery products.....	5,597,291	Malt liquors.....	7,056,400
Brick.....	6,071,209	Picture and mirror frames.....	1,140,973
Carpentering and building.....	27,336,490	Planed lumber.....	6,323,605
Carpets.....	10,218,621	Sawed lumber.....	23,930,985
Carriages and wagons.....	6,682,302	Machinery.....	13,102,370
Passenger and freight cars.....	9,288,041	Steam engines and boilers.....	8,922,401
Men's clothing.....	21,850,319	Malt.....	1,721,205
Women's clothing.....	1,158,237	Marble and stone work.....	4,843,302
Rectified coal oil.....	15,251,223	Packed and cured meat.....	6,810,692
Confectionery.....	2,491,332	Refined sugar.....	26,731,016
Cooperage.....	3,209,470	Animal oil.....	1,065,089
Cordage and twine.....	1,701,511	Linseed oil.....	1,043,534
Cotton goods.....	16,626,101	Lead and zinc paint.....	3,776,360
Drugs and chemicals.....	8,451,991	Paper (writing, printing and wrapping).....	4,626,946
Fertilizers.....	1,625,200	Patent medicines and compounds.....	6,344,796
Flour and meal.....	49,476,245	Printed cotton and woolen goods.....	6,113,584
Furniture.....	7,491,032	Printing and publishing.....	13,482,449
Gas.....	4,113,374	Saddlery and harness.....	3,051,771
Gas and lamp fixtures.....	1,171,783	Sash, doors and blinds.....	5,911,671
Glassware.....	7,407,135	Saws.....	1,235,184
Hardware.....	1,537,687	Ship-building, repairing and ship materials.....	3,083,244
Hats and caps.....	2,813,766	Silk goods.....	1,632,900
Heating apparatus.....	1,197,066	Soap and candles.....	3,149,481
Hosiery.....	5,306,738	Bessemer steel.....	1,405,000
Iron blooms.....	4,881,431	Cast and forged steel and steel springs.....	1,984,663
Forged and rolled iron.....	57,976,471	Stone and earthen ware.....	1,650,747
Bolts, nuts and rivets.....	3,112,307	Tin, copper and sheet-iron ware.....	5,311,810
Nails and spikes.....	6,783,699	Tobacco and cigars.....	6,234,493
Wrought-iron pipe.....	4,582,394	Umbrellas and canes.....	2,049,793
Pig iron.....	32,636,410	Turned and carved wood.....	1,105,470
Iron castings.....	15,089,415	Woolen goods.....	27,361,897
Stoves and hollow ware.....	3,663,880	Worsted goods.....	7,883,638

COMMERCE, RAILROADS, ETC.

Although Pennsylvania is not a seaboard State, its great maritime port, Philadelphia, gives it easy access to and from the ocean and good facilities for foreign commerce. In extent of exportation and importation, Philadelphia is the sixth port of entry in the Union. The only other ports of entry of the State are Pittsburgh and Erie. The commercial fleet of the State comprises about 5000 vessels of all kinds, with an aggregate of nearly 700,000 tons. Of these, Philadelphia has more than 4000 vessels, Pittsburgh over 500 vessels, and Erie about 150 vessels. During the fiscal year ended December, 1879, the total value of imports from foreign countries at Philadelphia was \$27,224,549; and of exports of domestic commodities to foreign countries, \$50,685,838; of which \$7,830,635 was carried in American, and \$42,855,203 in foreign vessels—the commerce of the port aggregating, in round number, \$78,000,000.

Of far more importance than the foreign commerce is the domestic commerce of the State, owing to the vast amount of its home productions (coal, iron, agricultural products and manufactures). The natural highways of commerce are limited, and consist in the navigable waters of Lake Erie and the Delaware river, which only touch the borders of the State. The means of communication comprise very complete systems of railways and canals. The principal lines of the former are—the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the Alleghany Valley Railroad, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Northern Central Railroad, the Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad, the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad.

The canal system of Pennsylvania is very complete, and comprises 12 distinct lines, with a total length of 920 miles, of which 507 are within the limits of the State. The Schuylkill Canal is 108 miles long; the Pennsylvania Canal (360 miles long) has 169 locks, 536 bridges, and 68 aqueducts; of the Delaware and Hudson Canal (108 miles long), but 25 miles are in Pennsylvania; and the Erie and Pittsburgh Canal intersects the northwestern tier of counties.

WEALTH, TAXATION AND DEBT.

The taxable property of Pennsylvania was assessed in 1870 at \$1,313,236,024, of which \$1,071,680,934 were for real estate, and \$241,555,108 for personal property. The true value of real

and personal property was estimated at \$3,803,340,112, against \$1,416,501,818 in 1860. The public debt of the State was, on November 30, 1871, \$29,779,820. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 1872, \$2,476,326 were paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, leaving a debt of \$27,303,494. From this sum should be deducted \$9,300,000, being assets in the sinking fund, and \$1,482,455, being cash balance in the treasury. This would make the amount of debt unprovided for, \$16,521,039. The total debts of the counties in 1870 amounted to \$49,173,850, and those of cities and towns to \$8,741,649. The receipts of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ended November 30, 1872, were \$8,625,446, of which \$7,148,637 were ordinary receipts, the remainder being the cash balance on hand from the preceding year. The disbursements were \$7,142,990, of which \$2,960,631 were ordinary expenses, \$2,476,326 were loans, etc., redeemed, and the balance, \$1,706,032, was applied to the payment of interest on loans. The balance of cash remaining in the treasury on November 30, 1872, was \$1,482,455.

EDUCATION, PRESS, ETC.

The first permanent school fund was created in 1831, and therewith the first foundation was laid for the public-school system. In that year the State had but 93 school districts, with 451 schools. In 1838 there were 840 districts, with 5269 schools. In 1857 the law for the establishment of 12 normal schools was passed. In 1871 the State was divided into 2023 school districts, in which there were 15,700 public schools, inclusive of 5634 graded schools. The population of school age (from six to 21 years) numbered, in 1870, 975,753, of whom 834,614 were enrolled. The number of teachers was 18,021, viz.: 7720 male, and 10,301 female. The total school property was estimated at \$16,889,624, and the total expenditures for school purposes amounted to \$8,580,918 (for the year ended June 8, 1871). Pennsylvania has five normal schools, which are located at Millersville, Edinboro, Mansfield, Kutztown and Bloomsburgh. The receipts of the normal schools were \$161,303, and the expenditures \$149,819. The number of private schools was 346, and of academies and high schools, 161. The pupils of these two classes of institutions numbered 19,394, and the number of teachers giving instruction therein, 720.

Of the 30 universities and colleges in the State, the following are the most prominent: the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1755, and located at Philadelphia; Dickinson College (Methodist), at Carlisle; Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington; the Moravian College, at Bethlehem; Alleghany College, at Meadville; the Western University, at Pittsburgh; La Fayette College (Presbyterian), at Easton; Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem; Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg; Haverford College (Quaker), at West Haverford; the Augustinian College of Villa Nova (Roman Catholic), in Delaware county; Lewisburg University, at Lewisburg; St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic), in Westmoreland county; Muhlenburgh College (Lutheran), at Allentown; and Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster.

According to the census of 1870, the six universities of Pennsylvania had 127 teachers, of whom 17 were females, and 1391 male and 170 female students. There were six medical, two dental, 11 theological, one agricultural and eight commercial schools in the State.

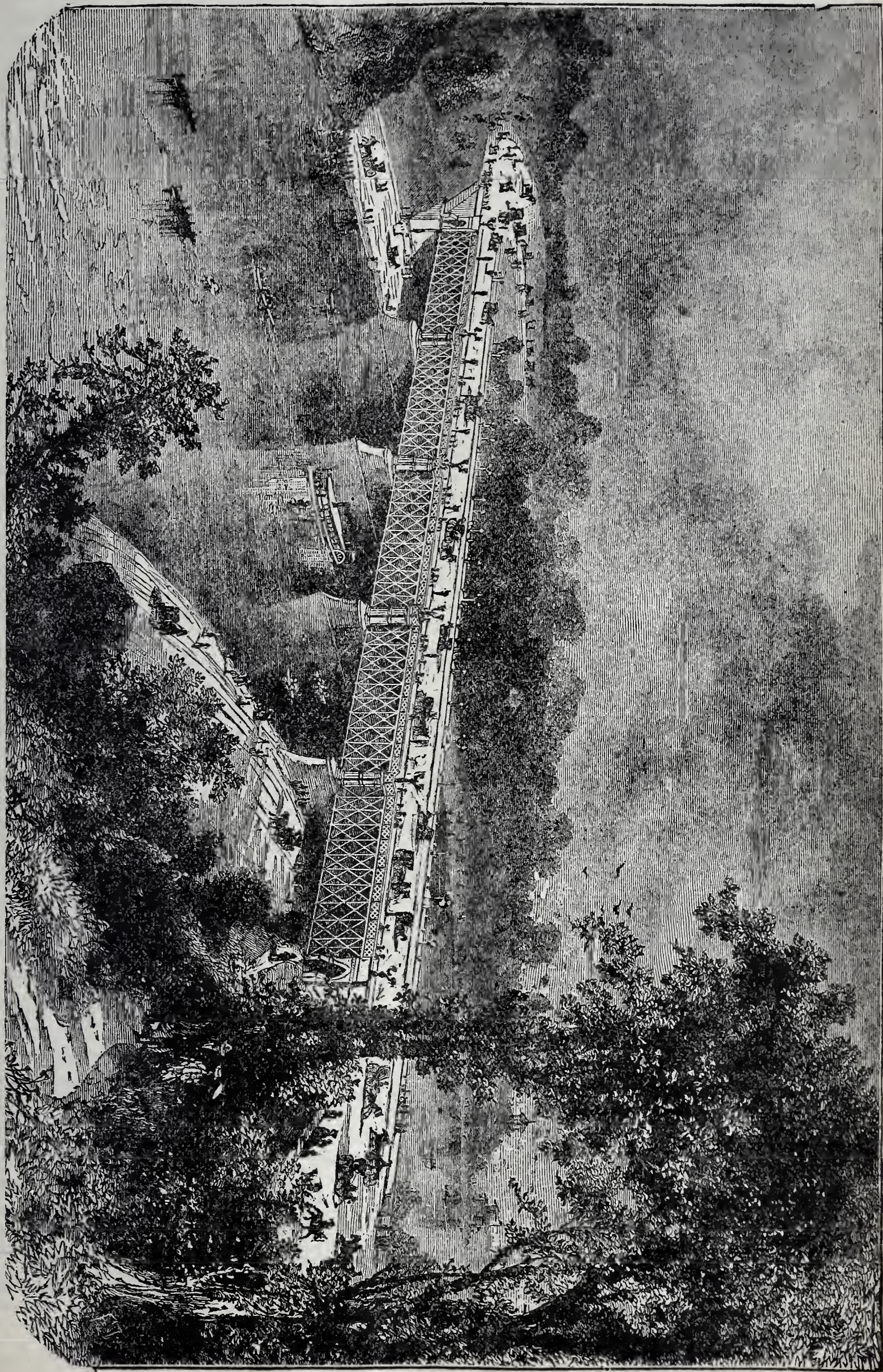
The earliest newspaper of Pennsylvania was the "American Weekly Mercury," which was issued in 1719 by William Brady. In 1776 there were published nine papers; in 1810, 71; in 1850, 310; in 1860, 367; and in 1870, 540.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Pennsylvania has two State Penitentiaries, one at Allegheny City and the other at Philadelphia. In both the convicts are subjected to solitary confinement. The three State Lunatic Hospitals are located at Harrisburg, at Dixmont, near Pittsburgh, and at Danville, in Montour county. Among the many charitable institutions supported by private endowment, the Pennsylvania Hospital, with its insane department, and the Girard College for Orphans, both at Philadelphia, are the most conspicuous. The Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of Their Reason was founded at Philadelphia in 1813 by the Society of Friends, and the Woodbrook Insane Hospital in 1859, at Media. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia was opened for the reception of patrons in 1825. The "Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind" is also located in Philadelphia, and was founded by an incorporated society. In 1853 the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children was organized at Germantown, but has since been removed to a farm near Media, in Delaware county.

In no State is there made more liberal provision than in Pennsylvania for the orphan children

THE GIRARD-AVENUE BRIDGE, 1000 FEET LONG AND 100 FEET WIDE, IN FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.



of soldiers who fell during the civil war. In 1872 there were 39 orphan schools in the State, and the number of children therein was 3720, while to November 1st, 1872, there had been expended for this purpose the sum of \$3,467,543.

STATE HOUSE AT HARRISBURG.—GOVERNMENT.

The territory embraced within the present limits of Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II to William Penn, and was settled by English and Welsh Quakers, under his direction, in 1681. The State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and has since been amended in 1838, 1850, 1857 and 1871. In December, 1873, a new Constitution, to take effect January 1st, 1874, except in certain specified instances, was submitted to the people and ratified by nearly 150,000 majority. Under its provisions the executive department consists of a Governor, elected for four years; a Lieutenant-Governor, elected for the same time; a Secretary of the Commonwealth, an Attorney-General, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, the first two nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate during pleasure, the latter for a term of four years; a Secretary of Internal Affairs, elected for four years; an Auditor-General, elected for three years; and a State Treasurer, elected for two years.

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Senators are elected for a term of four years, and Representatives for two years. The number of Senators is 50. The members of the House of Representatives are apportioned among the counties on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State by 200.

Any male citizen, 21 years of age, who shall have been a citizen of the United States for one month, who shall have resided in the State one year (or six months, if a former elector therein), and in his election district two months, is entitled to vote.

The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, composed of seven judges, elected for a term of 21 years; in Courts of Common Pleas, which shall have one judge for every district of 40,000 inhabitants, and who is to be elected for 10 years; in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Courts, which are to be presided over by the judge of the Common Pleas Court in the same district.

Pennsylvania is divided into 67 counties, the population in 1870 and 1860 being as follows:

Counties.	1870.	1860.	Counties.	1870.	1860.	Counties.	1870.	1860.	Counties.	1870.	1860.
Adams	30,315	28,006	Clinton	23,211	17,723	Lancaster	121,340	116,314	Pike	8,436	7,155
Allegheny	262,373	178,731	Columbia	28,766	25,065	Lawrence	27,298	22,999	Potter	11,265	11,470
Armstrong	43,382	35,797	Crawford.....	63,794	48,755	Lackawanna ..	.....	.....	Schuylkill	113,477	89,510
Beaver	36,150	29,140	Cumberland ..	43,912	40,098	Lebanon	34,096	31,831	Snyder.....	15,607	15,035
Bedford	29,635	26,736	Dauphin	60,736	46,756	Lehigh	56,798	43,753	Somerset.....	28,228	26,778
Berks	106,701	93,818	Delaware	39,403	30,597	Luzerne.....	160,737	90,244	Sullivan	6,191	5,637
Blair	38,051	27,829	Elk	8,488	5,915	Lycoming.....	47,628	37,399	Susquehanna..	37,524	36,267
Bradford.....	53,204	48,734	Erie.....	65,972	49,432	McKean	8,825	8,859	Tioga	35,100	31,044
Bucks.....	64,337	63,578	Fayette	43,284	39,909	Mercer	49,979	36,856	Union.....	15,566	14,145
Butler	36,510	35,594	Forest	4,010	898	Mifflin	17,508	16,340	Venango	47,935	25,043
Cambria	36,569	29,155	Franklin	45,365	42,126	Monroe	18,362	16,758	Warren	23,897	19,190
Cameron	4,273	.....	Fulton	9,360	9,131	Montgomery ..	81,212	70,500	Washington...	48,483	46,805
Carbon	28,144	21,033	Greene.....	25,887	24,343	Montour	15,344	13,053	Wayne.....	33,188	32,239
Center	34,404	27,000	Huntingdon ..	31,295	28,100	Northampton	61,433	47,904	Westmoreland	58,720	53,736
Chester	77,806	74,578	Indiana	36,139	33,687	Northumb'l'd	41,449	28,922	Wyoming	14,585	12,540
Clarion.....	26,960	24,988	Jefferson.....	21,656	18,270	Perry	25,447	22,793	York.....	76,134	68,200
Clearfield	25,740	18,759	Juniata	17,390	16,986	Philadelphia ..	657,277	565,529			

Total population in 1870, 3,502,311; in 1860, 2,906,115.

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA AND POPULATION.

1876.	1876.	1876.	1876.	1876.
Allentown..... 16,000	Clearfield 2,000	Hanover..... 4,000	Minersville..... 5,000	Somerset..... 1,200
Archbald 3,000	Coudersport 1,000	Holidaysburg .. 6,000	Milton..... 5,000	Selinsgrove 1,600
Ashland 6,500	Corry 8,000	Indiana..... 1,700	Mauch Chunk.. 7,000	Sunbury 7,000
Auburn 8,000	Columbia 9,000	Johnstown 10,000	Mahanoy City.. 8,000	Stroudsburg 2,500
Altoona 18,000	Coatesville..... 2,035	Kane 1,000	Norristown 14,000	St. Clair 5,200
Allegheny City 75,000	Conshohocken .. 4,500	Kittanning 2,000	New Bloomfield 800	Shenandoah 9,000
Bethlehem 12,000	Conemaugh 3,000	Lock Haven..... 5,000	Northumberland 1,788	Tamaqua 5,960
Bloomsburg 4,500	Danville 11,000	Lancaster..... 30,000	New Castle 12,000	Tunkhannock .. 1,500
Bellefonte 4,700	Doylestown..... 2,000	Lebanon..... 8,000	Oil City 2,276	Towanda 6,000
Bristol..... 6,000	Downingtown .. 1,077	Lewistown 3,000	Pittsburgh 138,000	Titusville..... 9,000
Butler 2,600	Easton..... 16,000	Laporte..... 800	Pittston 15,000	Tyrone 2,300
Bryn Mawr..... 1,000	Erie 28,000	Lewisburg 4,300	Phoenixville.... 7,000	Wilkesbarre..... 25,000
Bedford 2,400	Emporium..... 1,000	Montrose 2,500	Pottsville 20,000	Williamsport .. 20,000
Beaver 2,100	Ebensburg..... 1,600	Milford 850	Pottstown 5,500	Washington 5,500
Beaver Falls.... 4,500	Franklin 6,000	Mercer 3,000	Philadelphia ... 900,000	Tionesta 670
Brookville 2,500	Greensburg..... 5,000	Mifflintown 950	Ridgway 800	Uniontown 3,000
Chambersburg.. 7,000	Greenville..... 5,000	McConnellsburg 675	Reading 40,000	West Chester ... 6,500
Carlisle 7,000	Gettysburg 4,000	Meadville 10,000	Rochester..... 4,000	Warren..... 4,600
Carbondale 10,000	Honesdale 6,000	Mechanicsburg. 3,500	Sharon 6,000	Wellsboro' 1,800
Catasauqua 6,000	Hazleton 6,000	Media 1,000	Scranton..... 45,000	Waynesburg ... 1,380
Chester 16,000	Huntingdon 5,000	Middletown 3,500	Shamokin 7,000	Watson town ... 1,181
Clarion 1,100	Harrisburg 35,000	McKeesport 7,000	Southport 800	York 16,500

The total population of Pennsylvania, in 1870, was 3,502,311, which probably increased to 4,000,000 in 1876. This population is mainly native-born, being descended from early colonists, embracing Swedes, Dutch, English, German, Welsh, Scotch and Irish. In the populous cities and in the mining counties there is a considerable foreign population, mostly German, English, Welsh, Irish and Scotch.

Of the aborigines of the country, all that now remains is a small part of the *Cornplanter* tribe, in Warren county.

ELEMENTS OF WEALTH.

Within the borders of Pennsylvania there are elements of wealth and material for productive industry, in quantities and of a character not to be found in any part of the United States, in her coal fields, anthracite and bituminous, her ever-flowing fountains of petroleum, her agricultural resources, her forests, her quarries of marble and of limestone, and mines of iron. How much better to possess these elements of wealth, that stimulate energy, skill and honest industry, than mountains of gold or caves of precious gems, that tend to debauch and demoralize, and make the rich a creature of silken luxury and the poor the abject slaves of these vicious masters.

The productive industry of this State, down to 1870, in agriculture, was \$183,946,027; in mining, \$76,208,390; in manufactures, \$711,894,344; and in fisheries, \$38,114. There were 11,516,965 acres of productive land, and of woodland, 5,740,864 acres, making, in all, 17,994,200 acres of land. The cash value of the farms was \$1,043,481,582; the value of implements of machinery, \$35,658,096; her live stock was valued at \$115,647,075; the whole value of her farm productions amounted to \$183,946,027. The coal trade of Pennsylvania commenced in 1820, with a total production and sale of 365 tons. In 1873 the State produced 22,828,118 tons of anthracite, and 6,085,222 tons of bituminous coal. About the year 1858 the Penn Rock-Oil Company was organized on a farm near Titusville. It produced about eight barrels a day. From that time, down to 1870, there have been produced 32,512,226 barrels of this oil, of which 15,751,246 barrels were exported to all parts of the world. Now compare this condition of our State with its resources 100 years ago, when Dr. Franklin said there were about 160,000 white inhabitants, and when, according to the highest statement given at the time it assumed sovereign power, its whole population was not over 300,000.

But the public schools are Pennsylvania's great triumph. By the original frame of government and the great law enacted in the first year of the province under the authority of William Penn, it was provided that schools should be established for the education of the young, and the motto selected for those schools, by William Penn himself, was, "Good instruction is better than riches." From that time down to 1749, under this policy, a few public schools of considerable merit were opened by the Quakers and by the Moravians in Philadelphia and in Bucks county. In 1749 the germ of the University of Pennsylvania began in the form of an academy, and from it there arose three departments, the academical, the collegiate, and the medical. The fame of that medical school is one of the glories of the whole nation. In it such men as Shippen, Rush, Wistar, Physic and Hare taught, and since then the great Jefferson Medical College has arisen, and others of repute.

From the first Pennsylvania enjoyed a great system of public improvement. The first stone turnpike in the Union was made here, and so the first canal, over 100 miles in length. The stone turnpike from Lancaster to Philadelphia, 62 miles in length, was commenced in 1792, and finished in 1794, at a cost of \$465,000, by a private company; and, as late as 1832, 220 turnpike companies had been authorized by law, and most of them constructed turnpike to the extent of 3000 miles. In 1843 a continuous line of stone turnpike extended from Trenton, on the Delaware, to the boundary of Ohio, 340 miles in length, with numerous bridges costing more than the celebrated road of Napoleon over the Simplon. From time to time, from the year 1791 to the year 1840, did the State perfect and construct, by itself and incorporated companies, a multitude of canals, the length of which was 1280 miles, and to that date the total length of railroads was 795 miles, 118 of which belonged to the Commonwealth. In 1847 the great Pennsylvania Railroad was begun, and in six and one-half years completed, in the building of which some of the most bold and astounding feats of constructing engineering were accomplished. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was begun in 1852, and finished in 1864. In 1857, from motives of public policy, the Commonwealth sold its public works, and they are now possessed and used by private corporations. There are 19 canals in the State of Pennsylvania, and 139 railroads in active operation.

THE DISCOVERY OF COAL.

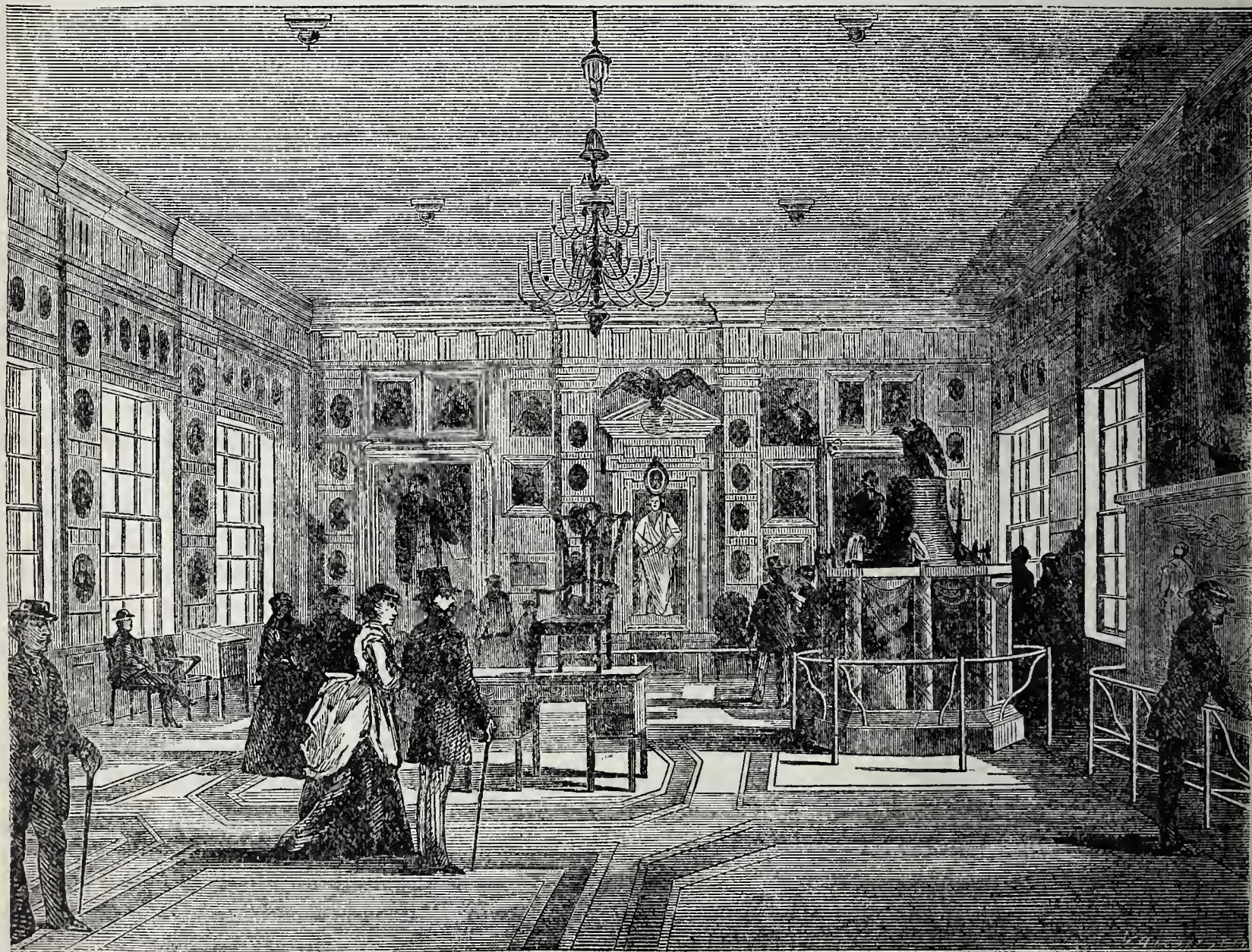
In 1790, in the Schuylkill region, on the Broad mountain, Nicho Allen, a hunter, camped out for the night under a ledge of rocks and kindled a fire on the fragments of black stone. He lay down to sleep, and, in the night, awoke and found the rocks aflame. He made his discovery known, and, five years later, the blacksmiths of Schuylkill county were using this coal in their forges. As a remarkable coincidence, Philip Ginter, a poor hunter, in 1791, on the Bear mountains, nine miles west of Mauch Chunk, made a like discovery. From that hour the destinies of Pennsylvania were changed, and, from an agricultural people, they were destined to become a mining and manufacturing Commonwealth, making the whole United States tributary to them. But Pennsylvania's coal and iron, like her men, were to conquer wherever they went. From the time that the British troops abandoned Philadelphia, no foe, foreign or domestic, has gained a foothold in Pennsylvania, and they never will.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In 1682 William Penn presented the great law for the government of this province, containing 61 chapters, that had been carefully prepared by him. His wisdom and forethought were great. No wonder Mr. Duponceau, in his celebrated address before the Philosophical Society, ranks him with Solon and Lycurgus. The reason, liberality and prudent forecast of William Penn are marvelous. No paper exists excelling it in a high, philosophical appreciation of the rights and duties of citizenship.

But when, in 1776, the representatives of the people of the United States assembled in general Congress and declared the colonies to be free and independent States, the people of this province forthwith abolished the proprietary government and established the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[In compiling the statistics for this pamphlet, much has been taken from the United States census of 1870, and, as no statistics have since been taken, we have used the same. In the large volume, of which this is a portion, fuller and more complete statistics will be given, compiled from the next census.]



INTERIOR VIEW OF INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
Showing the Chair which was used by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress; also the Table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed; and the old Liberty Bell.

WHOLESALE STORE PRICES IN DOLLARS OF BEST REFINED ROLLED BAR IRON IN PHILADELPHIA,
FROM 1844 TO 1879. PER TON OF 2,240 POUNDS.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1844.....	90 00	90 00	90 00	90 00	90 00	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	85 62
1845.....	82 50	87 50	92 50	100 00	100 00	100 00	95 00	92 50	92 50	92 50	95 00	95 00	93 75
1846.....	95 00	95 00	90 00	92 50	92 50	92 50	95 00	92 50	90 00	90 00	90 00	85 00	91 60
1847.....	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	90 00	90 00	85 00	87 50	85 00	85 00	85 00	86 04
1848.....	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	75 00	75 00	67 50	70 00	79 33
1849.....	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	65 00	65 00	65 00	65 00	65 00	65 00	67 50
1850.....	65 00	65 00	65 00	62 50	60 00	57 50	57 50	57 50	57 50	56 00	56 00	55 00	59 54
1851.....	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	54 66
1852.....	54 00	54 00	52 50	52 50	52 50	52 50	52 50	55 00	60 00	70 00	70 00	80 00	58 79
1853.....	90 00	90 00	90 00	87 50	85 00	80 00	80 00	77 50	77 50	80 00	80 00	85 00	83 50
1854.....	90 00	90 00	90 00	90 00	90 00	92 50	95 00	95 00	95 00	92 50	90 00	90 00	91 33
1855.....	82 50	80 00	75 00	72 50	70 00	70 00	70 00	72 50	72 50	75 00	77 50	77 50	74 58
1856.....	75 00	77 50	77 50	77 50	75 00	72 50	70 00	70 00	72 50	72 50	72 50	72 50	73 75
1857.....	72 50	72 50	72 50	72 50	72 50	72 50	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	70 00	67 50	71 04
1858.....	65 00	65 00	65 00	62 50	62 50	65 00	62 50	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	62 29
1859.....	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00
1860.....	60 00	57 50	57 50	57 50	57 50	57 50	57 50	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	58 75
1861.....	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	62 50	62 50	62 50	62 50	60 83
1862.....	62 50	62 50	62 50	62 50	65 00	65 00	70 00	72 50	75 00	77 50	82 50	87 50	70 42
1863.....	87 50	90 00	90 00	90 00	90 00	87 50	87 50	87 50	87 50	90 00	95 00	110 00	91 04
1864.....	115 00	125 00	130 00	140 00	150 00	160 00	165 00	170 00	160 00	150 00	147 50	145 00	146 46
1865.....	142 50	135 00	130 00	110 00	100 00	92 50	90 00	85 00	92 50	95 00	100 00	105 00	106 38
1866.....	105 00	100 00	97 50	95 00	92 50	95 00	105 00	100 00	100 00	97 50	95 00	95 00	98 13
1867.....	95 00	92 50	92 50	90 00	87 50	87 50	85 00	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	85 00	87 08
1868.....	85 00	85 00	85 00	87 50	87 50	87 50	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 63
1869.....	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	82 50	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	81 66
1870.....	80 00	77 50	77 50	77 50	75 00	77 50	80 00	85 00	82 00	80 00	77 50	77 50	78 96
1871.....	72 50	75 00	75 00	77 50	75 00	77 50	77 50	80 00	82 50	82 50	82 50	85 00	78 54
1872.....	73 92	78 40	87 36	94 08	96 32	98 56	103 04	105 28	107 52	118 72	107 52	100 80	97 63
1873.....	96 32	94 08	96 32	94 08	94 08	91 84	85 12	82 88	80 64	76 16	73 92	71 68	86 43
1874.....	73 92	73 92	71 68	71 68	67 20	67 20	62 72	67 20	67 20	67 20	62 72	62 72	67 95
1875.....	62 72	60 48	62 72	62 72	62 72	62 72	62 72	60 48	60 48	60 48	56 00	56 00	60 85
1876.....	56 00	52 64	52 64	52 64	52 64	52 64	52 64	52 64	50 40	50 40	50 40	49 28	52 08
1877.....	48 72	47 60	47 04	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	45 55
1878.....	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	44 80	42 56	42 56	42 56	44 24
1879.....	40 32	42 56	44 80	44 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The highest price in any month in the above table was reached in August, 1864, \$170; the lowest price in any month was in January, 1879, \$40.32. The highest average price reached in any year was in 1864, \$146.46; the lowest average price in any year was in 1878, \$44.24. Previous to the present era of low prices, the lowest point touched was \$52.50 in March to July, 1852; and the lowest average reached in any year was \$54.66 in 1851.

PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

The following figures of the production of anthracite coal are taken from a table prepared for the *Coal Trade Journal* by John H. Jones. The aggregate amount of anthracite marketed according to this statement foots up over 307,000,000 tons:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1820.....	365	1850.....	3,358,799
1821.....	1,073	1851.....	4,448,916
1822.....	3,720	1852.....	4,893,471
1823.....	6,951	1853.....	5,195,151
1824.....	11,108	1854.....	6,202,334
1825.....	34,893	1855.....	6,608,567
1826.....	48,047	1856.....	6,927,550
1827.....	63,434	1857.....	6,644,941
1828.....	77,516	1858.....	6,839,360
1829.....	112,083	1859.....	7,808,255
1830.....	174,734	1860.....	8,513,123
1831.....	176,800	1861.....	7,954,264
1832.....	363,271	1862.....	7,869,497
1833.....	487,749	1863.....	9,566,006
1834.....	376,636	1864.....	10,177,475
1835.....	560,758	1865.....	9,652,391
1836.....	684,117	1866.....	12,703,882
1837.....	869,441	1867.....	12,988,725
1838.....	738,697	1868.....	13,801,465
1839.....	818,402	1869.....	13,866,180
1840.....	864,379	1870.....	16,182,191
1841.....	959,773	1871.....	15,699,721
1842.....	1,108,412	1872.....	19,669,778
1843.....	1,263,598	1873.....	21,227,952
1844.....	1,630,850	1874.....	20,145,121
1845.....	2,013,013	1875.....	19,712,472
1846.....	2,344,005	1876.....	18,501,011
1847.....	2,882,309	1877.....	20,823,178
1848.....	3,089,238	1878.....	17,605,262
1849.....	3,242,966		

EXPORTS OF COAL.

Shipments of coal to foreign ports, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878:

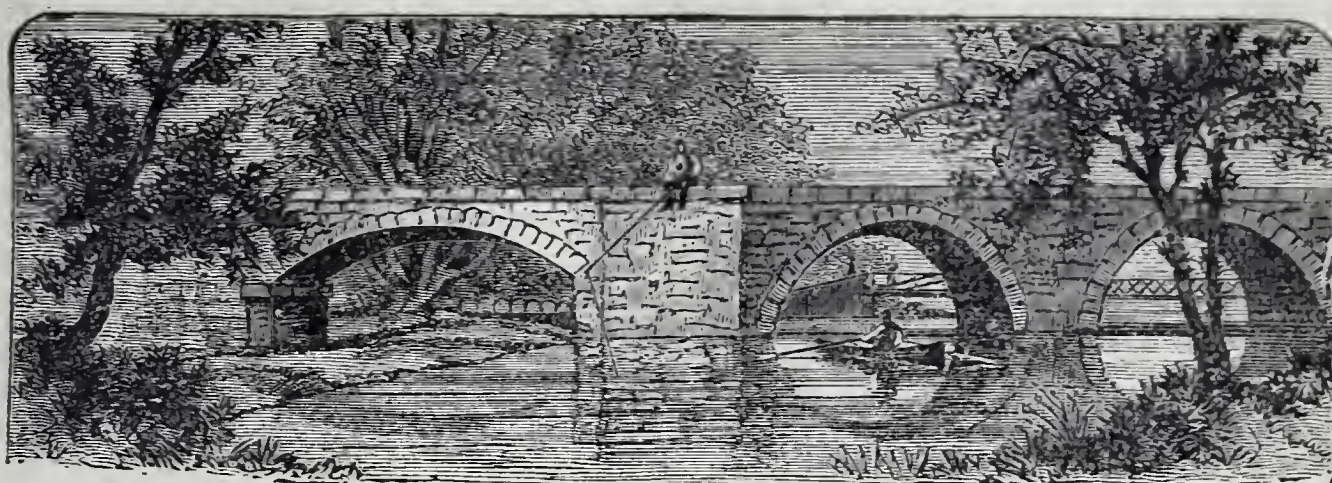
Countries.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
Austria.....	202	.....
Brazil.....	1,850	533
Central American States.....	11	94
Chili.....	1,093	510
China.....	3,659	.....
Danish West Indies.....	1,497	11,360
France.....	764	.....
French West Indies and French Guiana	240	613
Miquelan, Langley and St Pierre Islands	30	.....
French Possessions, all other.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Pr Edward Island.....	30,395	5,453
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Northwest Territory.....	268,378	214,982
British Columbia.....	17	22
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	98	.....
British West Indies and Honduras.....	1,471	1,222
British East Indies.....	454	.....
Hong Kong.....	1,359	.....
British Possessions in Australasia.....	10	.....
Hawaiian Islands.....	842	257
Hayti.....	.....	713
Italy.....	2,360	16
Japan.....	706	.....
Mexico.....	756	3,144
Dutch East Indies.....	101	.....
Peru.....	1,878	.....
Azore, Madeira and Cape Verde Islands	325	.....
San Domingo.....	434	297
Cuba.....	17,983	62,613
Porto Rico.....	43	33
United States of Columbia.....	3,373	17,431
Venezuela.....	630	531
Total.....	340,661	319,477

Compiled by The American Iron and Steel Association, from the sales books of several prominent Philadelphia Iron Merchants.

☞ The annual premium on gold is calculated from daily quotations of gold sales in the *Bankers' Magazine*.

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THE INDUSTRIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.



A Brief Review of the Various Counties of the State, Showing Their Resources and Peculiar Business Advantages, Alphabetically Arranged.

ADAMS COUNTY.

This county was formed January 23, 1800, and was originally part of York county. It has an area of 350,000 acres. It contains immense quantities of limestone, which is the source of wealth to the inhabitants thereof. The stone is made into lime, and the farmers use it as a fertilizer. Old, worn-out lands, that were not worth the tax assessed upon them, were rendered very productive through the agency of the lime. This county produces large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, wheat, corn, rye, oats, timothy and clover seed, hay, apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries, butter, and eggs. Iron ore also abounds, which is a source of revenue to the residents. Copper, in its native state, and as a carbonate, is found between a central part to the western boundary of the county. It does not appear that the earlier settlers were ever troubled by Indian raids, but, in more modern times, it was the scene of a tremendous conflict between the United States and Confederate forces, which event goes down to posterity as the "Battle of Gettysburg."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

This great county, containing 482,560 acres, was formed September 24, 1788, from parts of Washington and Westmoreland counties. Bituminous coal abounds within its borders to an inexhaustible extent. One hundred millions of bushels of this coal are annually exported from its mines. In Pittsburgh, from four to five million dollars' worth of glass is manufactured every year. In iron and steel, this city is the great market of the country. The other important staple production is petroleum, the revenue from which amounts to many millions of dollars per annum.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

This county, containing 400,000 acres, was formed March 12, 1800, and was taken from Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming counties. Bituminous coal is found in all parts of it, the veins being about four feet in thickness. Cannel coal also abounds, the vein being nine feet thick. In the northern part of the county, there are large quantities of iron ore, limestone, salt, salt-water, roofing-slate, petroleum, and indications of lead. It is also a fine grain-growing county—one of the best in western Pennsylvania.

BEAVER COUNTY.

This county, containing 298,240 acres, was formed March 12, 1800, and was originally a part of Allegheny and Washington counties. The mineral productions consist of extensive beds of bituminous coal, limestone, cannel coal, and fossil remains of fish and mollusks, and large shales, of which there are great quantities. Iron ore is also found in different parts of the county. The industries are numerous, among which we notice planing mills, paper mills, saw-mills, sash, shingle and door factories, brick works, carriage and glass works, casket works, and steamboat building. Linseed oil, scythes, agricultural implements, woolen yarn, pig iron, hollow ware, stoves, carpets, and flour, are largely manufactured in this county. There are many valleys of rich bottom land well suited to sheep husbandry, and the cultivation of all kinds of grain, which grow abundantly. The natural irrigation is very liberal.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

The original county of Bedford, formed March 9, 1771, of a part of Cumberland county, was very large, and its early history is made horrible by the many massacres of the settlers by the Indians. The county now is greatly reduced in size, but it contains some of the most charming landscapes, which have been the theme of the poet, the painter and photographer. The industries consist of large steam tanneries and grist-mills, iron furnaces, woolen goods, factories, planing mills, etc. The valleys are generally underlaid with very rich brown and red hematite iron ore. Trenton, or lower strata of limestone, and every other geological formation of limestone can be found in this county. The medicinal springs of this locality are world-renowned.

BERKS COUNTY.

This county, containing 593,280 acres, was formed March 11, 1752, and was taken from parts of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster counties. Topographically speaking, it is very much diversified, its hills containing enormous mineral wealth. The streams of water furnish immense power for mills, furnaces, forges, and other manufactories. Much of the land is very fertile in the production of wheat and other cereals. The whole rural population are the most persevering people on the face of the earth engaged in agricultural pursuits. The manufactures consist of blooms, forged and rolled iron, bolts, nuts, spikes, nails, wrought tubes, pig iron, castings of all kinds, machinery, agricultural implements, furniture, engines, boilers, locomotives, passenger and freight cars, rails, canal boats, boots, shoes, bricks, carriages, wagons, clothing, cotton and woolen goods, wool hats, caps, flour-mill products, tanned and curried leather, malt liquors, sash, doors, cigars, and blinds. School-houses and churches are erected in all settled localities in the county. There are 425 schools. The crystal cave at Virginsville, discovered about 10 years ago, is an object of immense attractions.

BLAIR COUNTY.

This county was formed February 26, 1846, and was taken from parts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties. Its general surface is mountainous. The principal mineral production is iron ore. Several thousand tons of iron per week are produced as material for many rolling mills and nail factories. There are three or four valleys in this county which are remarkable for their exquisite natural beauty. "Arch Spring and Cave," in Sinking Spring valley, is one of the most attractive places to be seen anywhere in or out of the State. The spring never fails, and it furnishes sufficient power to drive a large flour-mill. Altoona is located in this county. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's works at this place occupy 122 acres, and the improvements there are still extending. All over this county there are located schools, churches, grist-mills, furnaces, planing mills, foundries, and machine shops. It may be said this county is remarkable for its many beautiful, ever-flowing and powerful springs of crystal waters. All the mountains are rich in minerals, and the valleys are well watered and exceedingly fertile. There are no better farms in the world than those in Morrison's Cove and Sinking Spring valley. A large iron trade is one of the immense industries of this county.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

This county was formed February 21, 1810, and was taken from a part of Luzerne and Lycoming counties. Previous to March 24, 1812, this county was called Ontario, but its name was changed to Bradford on that date. It contains 751,360 acres. A great portion of this section is remarkable for its many streams of water, denominated creeks or runs, which have numerous branches, all finally emptying into the beautiful Susquehanna. The surface of the county is rough, with mountainous spurs, through which the Susquehanna forces its way, as though impatient to make a new course for itself, dashing impetuously amid towering cliffs and verdure-clad hills, in all the wild luxuriousness of primeval Nature—grand and inspiring as a spectacle and a power, causing a foreign tourist to say of the scene, "Beautiful as the gateway of Paradise." There are high table lands in all this section, excellent for grazing purposes and the production of good summer cereals. Agriculture is the principal employment of the residents. The rearing of horses, cattle, sheep, and the production of butter, are special features. Some of the finest cattle herds in the United States can be seen here. Oats, corn and buckwheat are the chief grains. Good crops of wheat are raised on the river and creek flats. Some attention has been given to the production of barley, millet and hops. Enormous quantities of potatoes are raised here, and thousands of bushels or barrels are annually sent to market. The principal mineral productions are coal and flagging. Superior iron ore is mined in the western part of the county. The blue-tinted marble, which can endure a vast amount of wear and exposure, has of late become an important industry. The whole county was once covered with heavy forests—pine, hemlock, beech, maple, walnut, black ash, birch, and oak. These primeval trees have disappeared from a large portion of the county, there being scarcely a stump of them left to mark the localities of their native growth. A summary of the industries of Bradford may be thus briefly recapitulated: immense productions of the best butter in the country, hay, bark, lumber, coal, and iron. The county is famous for its mineral springs and its chief town, Towanda—a thriving settlement on the right bank of the Susquehanna river.

BUCKS COUNTY.

This is one of the original counties established by William Penn in the year 1682. It contains 384,000 acres. It was the abode of Tories and desperate thieves during a part of the American Revolution, the patriots being few in number, comparatively speaking. There are three geological belts, or strata, extending across the county, the minerals being gneiss, mica, hornblende, and slate. The river land is very fertile. The greater part of the county is red shale, with sandstone and conglomerates. The upper soil is excellent for the growing of grass and cereals. Limestone and hematite iron ore crop out in some sections. The northern part is composed of primary rocks and sandstone. Lead is found in this county, and the mines are being successfully worked. There are also plumbago deposits. A stove was fabricated out of the iron ore found here in the year 1727, and cannon balls of Bucks county iron were cast during the Revolution. The resources of the county are mostly agricultural. The soil along the margins of the Delaware and tributary streams is very fertile, producing very large crops of cereals, but of late years much attention has been paid to stock-raising and the dairy. Immense quantities of butter and milk, and clover and timothy hay, find a ready sale in Philadelphia.

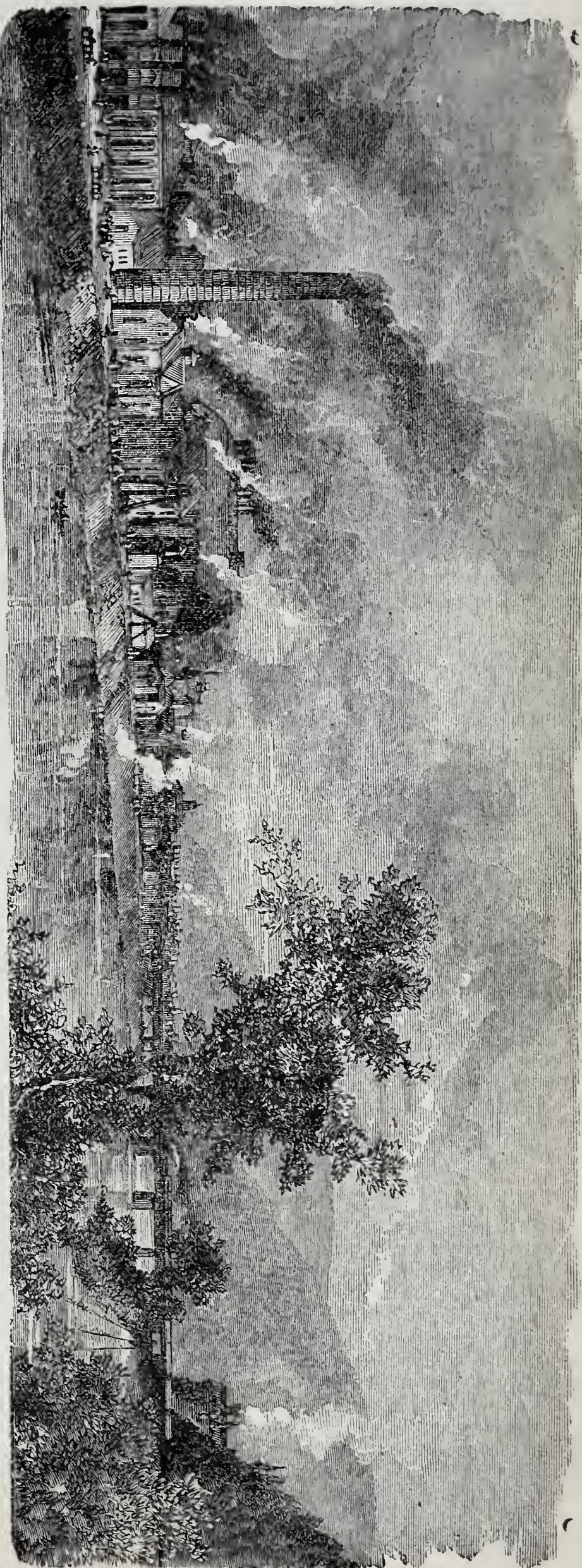
BUTLER COUNTY.

This county was formed March 12, 1800, and, originally, was a part of Allegheny county. It contains 502,400 acres. The mineral wealth of Butler county places it foremost among the counties of the State. The entire surface seems to be underlaid with inexhaustible beds of white, blue, black and yellow clay, suitable for bricks and other manufactures. There is an abundance of limestone, some of it fossilized, and the best kind of sandstone, bituminous and cannel coal, in large quantities, and a great abundance of iron ore. For the production of petroleum, it is the greatest coal-oil region in the world, producing more than 10,000 barrels of oil per day for several years. Volumes of gas from the internal heat of the earth issue forth in large quantities—more in one hour than the combined gas works in Philadelphia can produce in 24 hours. The soil is good for farming and grazing purposes, and the surface is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and streams of water. In time, Butler will become the great manufacturing center of the United States. The timber consists of white and black oak, chestnut, cherry, and sugar maple. The farmers are thrifty and enterprising, and particularly so are the Germans, who push agriculture to the highest state of perfection. Immense quantities of coal, as well as coal oil, are exported, and cannel coal is now shipped in considerable quantities to the lake cities. In point of production, Butler county is one of the most important in the State.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

This county was formed March 25, 1804. It was originally a part of Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford counties, and named in honor of the Welsh people, Cambria being the ancient name of Wales. It contains 428,800 acres. The soil is better adapted to grazing purposes than grain-growing; still, a large part of the northern section produces most excellent wheat. Oats are abundant, but corn scarce. Were it not for the length and severity of the winters, it would be one of the finest stock-growing counties in the State. The entire county is based on coal. There is a succession of drifts reaching more than 25 miles in extent, from which the best bituminous coal is shipped in enormous quantities. Iron ore abounds plentifully, but it is only utilized near Johnstown, to supply the works of the Cambria Iron Company. The greatest steel and iron-manufacturing company in the world is located at Johnstown. Its business, per annum, amounts to \$10,000,000, the number of men, women and boys employed there aggregating 5000. These

CITY OF JOHNSTOWN—LOCATION OF THE CAMBRIA IRON WORKS, WHOSE EMPLOYEES NUMBER OVER FIVE THOUSAND.



works cover 60 acres, the rolling mill alone occupying seven acres. The daily production amounts to 300 tons of steel and iron rails. The Cambria Iron Company has 11 locomotives in use for transporting coal, ore, pig iron, etc. There are extensive tanneries in Johnstown and vicinity. The business in lumber is very heavy. Vast quantities of hard and soft wood, such as ash, maple, cucumber, cherry, poplar and hemlock, are manufactured for the market, East and West. Oak "Shooks" are made here and shipped to the island of Cuba. The lumber business is enormous. Large quantities of butter are made in the county. In the western part there is a peninsula, upon a part of which is an immense rock, which must have been split in two by some grand convulsion of Nature. There is hardly room in the chasm for a wagon to pass. The walls of this rock are perpendicular, and, if brought together, would fit each other. The bottom of the crevice is as cool as an ice-house, even on the hottest summer noonday, the snow remaining there until June.

CAMERON COUNTY.

This county was formed March 29, 1860, and named in honor of Pennsylvania's veteran statesman, Simon Cameron. It originally formed a part of Clinton, Elk, McKean and Potter counties. It contains an area of 256,000 acres, and is located among the spurs on the eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains. Nearly the whole county is well drained by the Sinnemahoning river, which empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna. There are five veins of bituminous coal in the county, all of them workable. The soil is adapted to abundantly produce all the grasses and cereals. The timber consists of white pine, white oak, hemlock, elm, butternut, cherry, sugar maple, and several varieties of oak and pine. The manufacturing of leather and lumber are the principal productions. The waters abound with many kinds of fish, and the forests are alive with deer, black bear, wild turkey, and other game. Large tanneries, using hemlock bark, are established in this county, and coal is occasionally taken from its bed and forwarded to market. The pioneers who settled in this section, history says, thought there was more value in a barrel of whisky than in a cow, and many of their descendants think so still. Flax was much cultivated among the earlier settlers, and some attention was paid to raising sheep.

CARBON COUNTY.

This county was formed March 13, 1843, of parts of Northampton and Monroe counties. It contains 256,000 acres, very mountainous and extremely wild. It is watered by important and picturesque streams. The chief productions are lumber and coal, one-third of the county being adapted to agriculture. Iron, slate and mineral paint are abundant. There are numerous puddling furnaces, heating furnaces and rolling mills, which produce bar iron, scrolls, band iron, pigs, etc. Great quantities of lumber are shipped from the northerly section of the county. There are several glens and cascades, and the celebrated "switch-back" railroad, in this county, which attract thousands of visitors in the summer season. This county contains the highest bridge in the United States; it spans the Nesquehoning valley, one of the most beautiful chasms of Nature in Pennsylvania. The residents of the county are mostly miners of coal and iron. It is a magnificent section of the State for tourists, photographers and pleasure-seekers generally.

CENTER COUNTY.

This county was formed February 13, 1800, of parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. The early period of its history is marked with Indian massacres and the heroism of the settlers. It was in this county, among the Blue mountains, where the celebrated Indian chief, "Bald Eagle," had his "nest," but no trace of the village can be found. The industries may be summed up as follows: furnaces for the production of iron were built as far back as the year 1792; now, there are many industrial establishments, such as forges, slitting and rolling mills, extensive screw factories, and nail factories; the general productions may be classified as pig metal and blooms, to nearly 20,000 tons annually. Among the architectural improvements is the Pennsylvania State College an important educational institution. The grounds occupy 400 acres.

CHESTER COUNTY.

This was one of the three original counties formed by William Penn in the year 1682. Other counties were formed from portions of it, so that the present Chester contains an area of 486,400 acres, embracing every variety of soil and surface. Red shale, sandstone, gneiss rock, limestone, and marble of all shades—blue, black, and nearly pure white. The Girard College, in Philadelphia, is built of this marble. It is composed of silex and nearly pure carbonate of lime, and, although hard to work, yet it is valuable for monumental purposes. There are also, in this county, mica, slate, beds of serpentine, hornblende and pure feldspar. There is also a mineral in the southwestern part of the county, known as "chrome," which is exported to Europe; it is very valuable. Lead, copper, graphite or plumbago, "kaolin," "corundum," pure glass sand, and iron ore, are found in different sections of the county. The iron works at Phoenixville and Coatesville are the most extensive, the former being considered the largest in the United States. Iron bridge-building is a specialty of the establishment. The following works indicate the principal industries of the county: sewing machines, cotton and woolen mills, flouring mills, American wood-paper mill, stoves and hollow-ware foundries, fulling mills, spoke and wheel factories, and boiler-plate iron works. The valley of Chester is about three miles wide, dotted with splendid farms, the farmers paying considerable attention to the raising of beef cattle and sheep.

CLARION COUNTY.

This county was formed March 17, 1839, of parts of Lycoming and Northumberland counties. It contains 384,000 acres, the surface being very much diversified. The uplands are rolling and hilly, and, along the streams, the surface is broken, and in many places precipitous. Much of the ground is adapted to grazing purposes, and, as a general thing, it is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The mountains contain inexhaustible mines of iron ore, and there are immense beds of fire-clay and plenty of coal of excellent quality. There are, in some places, three veins of coal. The northern part of the county is covered with pine forests. The most important industry is petroleum. The county is well watered. Much attention is paid to popular education, and there is a considerable number of private academies and other institutes of learning. The iron industries seem to be almost abandoned, the great attraction being petroleum. Pine tar was once an industry in this county, but its manufacture has greatly fallen off. The public spirit of the people is manifested in various ways in the construction of handsome buildings, water works, churches and seminaries.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

This county was formed March 26, 1804, from parts of Lycoming and Northumberland counties, and, for space, is one of the largest in the State, containing an area of 921,600 acres. Its position is central in Pennsylvania. There are no continuous mountain ranges, but there is a succession of ridges and hills, with table lands near the head of streams of water. The west branch of the Susquehanna runs through the county. Among the minerals are limestone of excellent fertilizing qualities, bituminous coal, fire-clay and iron ore. The forests contain immense pines, with, here and there, oak, maple, beech, birch and poplar. The principal industries are manufacturing white-pine lumber, fire-brick and railroad ties, but, as the forests disappear before the hardy woodman's axe, agriculture increases, and in this industry there is much greater activity than was ever known in this naturally wild, though beautiful and valuable county.

CLINTON COUNTY.

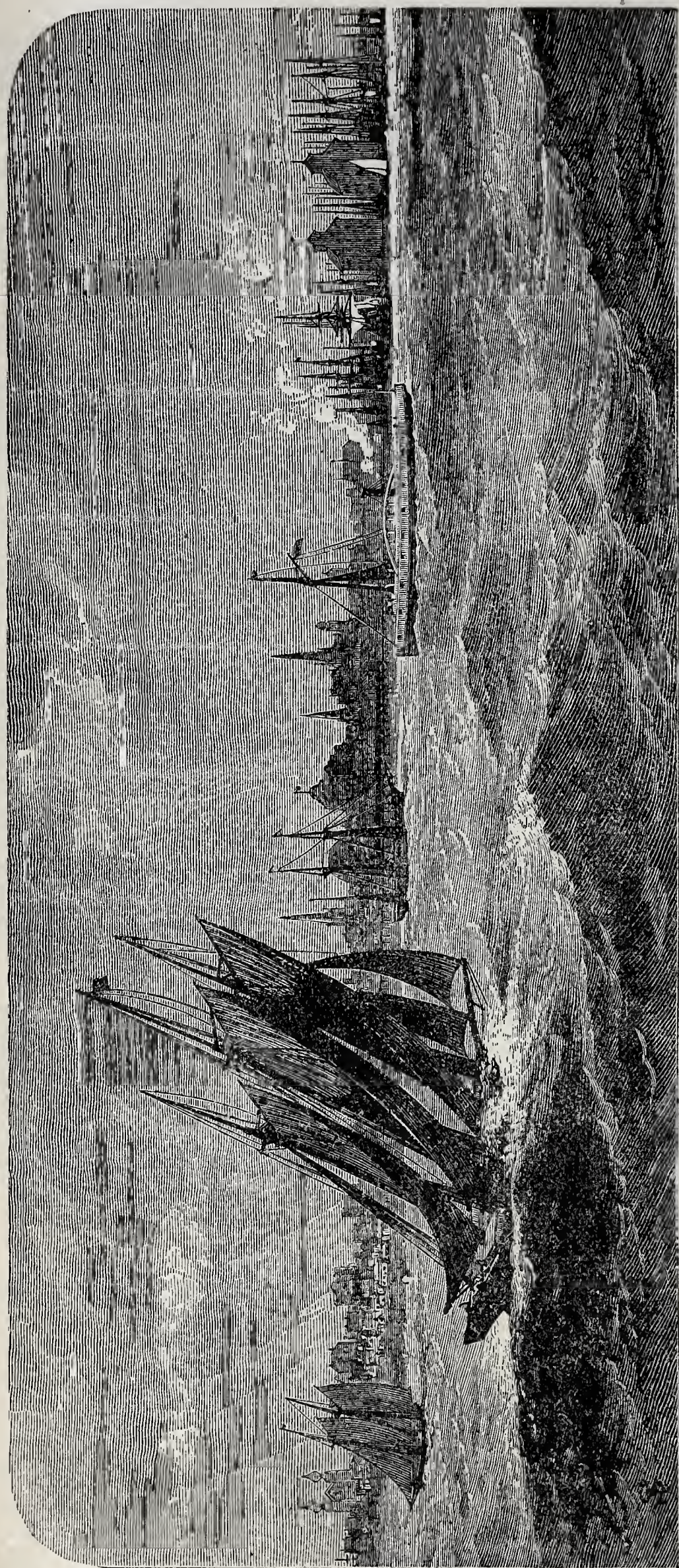
This county was formed June 21, 1839, from parts of Lycoming and Center counties. It is rather irregular in shape, located near the center of the State, and contains 640,000 acres. Its surface is diversified with mountains, hills and valleys, all of which, at one time, were covered with dense forests, mostly of pine and oak, with considerable walnut, chestnut, hickory, maple, ash and hemlock. Several of the valleys are exceedingly fertile. The west branch of the Susquehanna flows through the county to the extent of 50 miles, and, at the lower end, breaks through the Allegheny mountains. The industries may be summed up as follows: lumber to the extent of 100,000,000 of feet per year, logs and square timber about the same amount, laths, pickets, shingles, fire-brick, stoneware, lime, wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat, hay and iron. It is not claimed that Clinton is an agricultural county. The mineral resources are immense, consisting of iron ore, fire-clay, potters' clay, sand for glass, limestone, bituminous seams 30 feet thick, sandstone, and varieties of marble. The early settlers in this territory were occasionally subjected to raids made by the Indians, during which many heroic acts were performed by the men and women of that time.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

This county was formed March 22, 1813, and was originally a part of Northumberland county. It contains about 300,000 acres, and is located partly in the Appalachian-mountain belt. A heavy bed of limestone runs through the county. There is an abundance of iron ore and anthracite coal. The industries are indicated by such establishments as iron companies, car and machine shops, grist-mills, planing mills, tanneries, foundries, paper mills, rolling mills, forges, smith shops, lime-kilns, etc. This section of the State was subjected to raids by blood-thirsty Indians in former days; some of their acts of cruelty are too horrible for detail. The residents of the county have greatly advanced in civilization, as the State Normal School and public schools generally, churches, "meeting-houses," Odd Fellows and Masonic halls furnish attractive monumental evidence of this interesting fact.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

This county was formed March 12, 1800, from a part of Allegheny county. It contains 623,360 acres. The surface is heavily rolling, looking like immense mounds from eight to ten miles apart. For corn, oats, wheat and grazing, the soil is not surpassed anywhere. Immense springs of crystal waters abound, and grateful shades for flocks of sheep and herds of beef cattle are on every hill-side. Dense forests of primeval grandeur cover many sections, and thus give shelter to wild deer. Extensive flour and lumber mills are on the Venango river, which courses its way through the county diagonally from the northwest. Oil creek is in the east, and empties into the Allegheny about six miles above the mouth of the Venango. The largest lake in Pennsylvania is in this county. It is five miles long and two wide, and is known as the Conneaut lake, near which is a bed of marl. Red and yellow sandstone abound in some parts, which hardens when exposed to the atmosphere. When first taken out it is very easily worked. Iron ore and bituminous coal abound in the southern section. The valley of Oil creek, in this county, where petroleum was discovered centuries ago, led to the drilling of the earth in that locality in the year 1859, and oil came forth in gushing quantities. The industries may be briefly summed up as follows: the manufacture of iron, wood, wool, oil, raising of horses and horned cattle, the best in the country, and the making of cheese, of which 10,000,000 of



CITY OF ERIE — THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.—[For description, see next page.]

pounds are produced annually. In the late civil war this county furnished nine regiments, one of them cavalry, among them being the famous "Bucktails." These Americans were very hardy, descending from German and Scotch-Irish stock.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This county was formed January 27, 1750, and was originally a part of Lancaster county. It contains 348,160 acres, of which 256,000 and upward are under cultivation. As a general thing, the surface is level: it is an immense valley between the Blue mountains on the north, and South mountain on the south. The minerals are very hard white sandstone, red sandstone, limestone, brown and grey sandstone, iron ore and pipe ore. The county has a plentiful supply of water, which gives motive power to many mills erected on the banks of the different streams. Iron factories, furnaces and forges are in many places. Timber of several varieties grows in the mountainous or hilly sections, from which supplies of fuel are obtained for the iron works and for domestic use. The first settlers in this county were terribly harassed by the Indians. Everything was stolen from them, and hundreds of men, women and children were reduced to beggary and starvation, while others were butchered without mercy. The farms are highly improved and very extensive and flourishing.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

This county was formed March 4, 1785, from a part of Lancaster county. It contains 341,120 acres. This county is composed of rapid streams of water, extensive forests, immense mountains and fertile vales. The capital of the State is located in this county. There are also several Presbyterian churches, erected more than half a century before the county was formed. In one of them are the original wooden pegs upon which the worshippers in those provincial days used to hang their rifles upon. The principal mineral productions of the county are limestone, slate, varied shales, some particularly red, free-burn-

ing bituminous coal, boulders, gravel, etc. The industrial establishments are large, some of them being immense. They consist of car and machine shops, nail works, foundries, cotton mills, machine

works, steel works, and, in fact, all departments of manufactures. The farms are large and very productive of all kinds of cereals and grass, and the towns throughout the county are in a very flourishing condition.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

This county was formed September 26, 1789, and was originally a part of Chester county. It contains 113,289 acres. The surface is somewhat undulating, the northwestern part being rather hilly. The mineral productions are granite, gneiss, feldspar, and serpentine stone. The industries are exceedingly extensive, consisting of immense ship-yards, paper mills, woolen and cotton mills, saw-mills, flour mills, foundries, machine shops, etc. The farms are well cultivated, producing oats, barley, corn, wheat, rye, hay, cows, oxen, horses, sheep, swine, butter, eggs, poultry, and orchard fruits. The whole area of the county is well watered by numerous streams which empty into the river Delaware. On a part of the river front of the county, the Lazaretto, or quarantine station, is located. Numerous churches, schools, academies, seminaries and halls are erected in different localities throughout the territory.

ELK COUNTY.

This county was formed April 18, 1843, of parts of Jefferson, Clearfield and McKean counties. It was once inhabited by large droves of the noble elk, now exterminated. The name of the county is derived from this animal. The vast resources of this territory are principally lumber and coal. There are seven veins of bituminous coal, each 28 feet thick, two veins of cannel coal, three feet each in thickness, and two beds of lime, partly fossilized. Iron ore, which yields 30 to 40 per cent. of pure metal, abounds in the hills. Heavily-timbered wildernesses cover a large portion of the county. Tanning and lumber are the principal active industries. In the vicinity of St. Mary's, coal of good quality is mined and shipped to market. The community system, combining a union of labor and capital, was tried in this county on the Fourier and other plans, but they all proved to be disastrous failures.

ERIE COUNTY.

This county was formed March 12, 1800, and was formerly a part of Allegheny county. In early times it was the scene of a desperate Indian war between the *Eries* and *Iroquois*. The former brought on the war, and the latter were the victors. The *Eries* fought until the entire tribe was annihilated. Years after this, the whole territory was overrun with wolves and other wild beasts; so much so, that traveling was very dangerous in the first half of the eighteenth century. The trade of Erie in iron ore, anthracite and bituminous coal, lumber and petroleum, is immense, and the various kinds of manufactures show an extraordinary increase. Large quantities of Mackinaw trout, black bass and white fish are exported from Erie to many localities. There is a heavy trade, something on the barter principle. Lake Superior iron ore, and lumber from Canada and Michigan, are brought to Erie in immense quantities, and the vessels are freighted back with coal and coal oil. Grain elevators, dry docks, large ship-yards, 25 churches, and two fine parks and fountains, are among the improvements of this great lake city. There are quite a number of dairy farms, which produce large quantities of cheese, in some of the townships, in different sections of the county.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

This county was formed September 26, 1783, from a part of Westmoreland county, and was named in honor of General La Fayette, the friend of Washington. The county is rich in mineral and agricultural resources, is remarkable for several fine springs of water, and a notable cave. The mineral formations seem to come together in veins. There are stratas of glass sand, cannel coal, fine iron ore, sandstone, limestone, and bituminous coal. They seem to lap each other, and are from 150 to 200 feet above the surface of the river.

FOREST COUNTY.

This county was formed April 11, 1848, of a part of Jefferson county; on October 31, 1866, a part of Venango county was also added. It contains 284,800 acres, many streams of water, and precipitous hills, some of them 800 feet high. The valleys are very deep. A large portion of the land is worthless, but the flats and tops of the hills are good for agriculture. Three-fourths of the county remain uncultivated. Buhr-stones for mills, bituminous and cannel coal, a great abundance of iron ore, potters' clay and petroleum, are in this county. It is the center of the oil basin, and oil was discovered here in the year 1769. The Indians used it for toothache and rheumatism. There are several towns in the county, but few manufactures.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

This county was formed September 9, 1784, from a part of Cumberland county. It contains 469,730 acres, and is located in the Cumberland valley. In former times there were numerous Indian depredations of an appalling character. In more modern times it was invaded by the Confederate army, who burnt the city of Chambersburg and did other damage to personal property. The agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are very extensive. Hard white sandstone, red and grey sandstone and limestone abound everywhere. The whole county is well supplied with water, there being many streams, but none very large, and they furnish the motive power for many mills and manufactories. Iron ore plentifully abounds. The farms are large and highly cultivated. Flour mills by the hundreds, and straw, board and agricultural-implement manufactories, contribute to the industries of this naturally handsome and greatly improved county.

FULTON COUNTY.

This county was formed April 19, 1850, from a part of Bedford county. It contains 268,800 acres, and is hilly and mountainous. Numerous streams of water flow through the county, and the mountains and hills are yet covered with primeval forests. Agriculture is the principal industry of the population, and the next in magnitude is the making of leather. Several of the tanneries are immense. There are also iron foundries, machine shops, grist-mills, lumber mills, and woolen mills, in different parts of the county. Iron ore of all varieties and bituminous coal abound everywhere, but, practically, they remain undeveloped for want of facilities for transportation. A portion of the broad-top coal basin is in this county, but it is not worked.

GREENE COUNTY.

This county was formed February 9, 1796, and was originally a part of Washington county. It contains 384,000 acres. The Monongahela river runs through it, which affords safe navigation. There are other streams of water, and the valleys through which they run are exceedingly fertile—none more so—while every variety of heavy timber waves its luxuriant foliage on the hills. Wheat, rye, corn and grass are produced in great abundance. Bituminous coal is found everywhere, there is a vast amount of iron ore, and a number of "salt licks," fire-clay, etc. The early history of this section of Pennsylvania is marked with horrible atrocities by the Indians.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

This county was formed September 20, 1787, of a part of Bedford county. It is located in the center of the mountain region, and its surface is therefore more or less broken. The entire area is drained by the Juniata river. Coal and iron mines are extensively worked in many localities. The industries may be summed up as follows: planing mills, woolen manufactories, forges, furnaces, rolling mills, car, foundries, and industrial works, water and steam grist-mills, saw-mills, water and steam sand-crushers, tanneries, shoe, carriage, broom, chair and furniture manufactories. There are a large number of towns and villages, some of them containing very imposing buildings, in which halls dedicated to Odd Fellowship are conspicuous.

INDIANA COUNTY.

This county was formed March 30, 1803, of parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties. It contains 596,600 acres, and is well watered by many streams. The timber in the east part of the county is white pine, hemlock and spruce pine. In the western part, it is white oak, black oak, red oak, chestnut oak, hickory, poplar, locust, chestnut, cucumber, cherry, walnut and sugar maple. These trees must be the growth of the present century and a half, as, in the earlier days, Indiana county was clear of timber and brush, and clothed with high grass. The mineral resources are iron ore, limestone, salt, bituminous coal, slate, blue sandstone (very hard), and sandstone variegated with blue and red. Numerous salt wells have been constructed, from which salt is manufactured in large quantities. There are several large towns, with fine, wide streets, and magnificent buildings.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

This county was formed March 26, 1804, from a part of Lycoming county. It contains 412,800 acres. The surface about the creeks and smaller streams is rugged, the hills being high and precipitous. The table lands are gently undulating. There is not a mountain in the county. Farming and stock-raising are active industries. In some localities the soil is barren, but in other places it is very fertile, where rich crops of wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, corn, potatoes and hay reward the thrifty husbandman. Bituminous coal forms the base of every hill, and sandstone is abundant. Salt water can be obtained at a depth of 600 to 800 feet below the surface. Limestone of excellent quality is found in several localities, and iron ore has recently been discovered in different parts of the county. Many large saw-mills, planing mills, foundries, chair factories, woolen mills, etc., indicate the manufacturing industries of the people.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

This county was formed March 2, 1831, of a part of Mifflin county. Its area contains 230,400 acres, of which one-half are cleared. Belts of rock formations range across the county in the same direction as the mountains. In these belts, or ridges, are found limestone, red shales, sandstones and green slate. There are a number of grist and saw-mills, woolen factories and wind-mill establishments in the county, which afford employment to a large number of people. The early settlers in this section of Pennsylvania were often raided upon by the aborigines, and the most shocking depredations and murders were committed.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

In the spring of 1879 the northern portion was taken from Luzerne and erected into a county by an act of the Legislature, and called "Lackawanna," from the river of that name which flows through it. It is the youngest and one of the most thriving counties in the State, has an area of about 200,000 acres, and contains many beautiful hills and valleys. Immense anthracite coal fields abound, and large quantities of this article are mined and shipped to New York. The prominent industries are the manufacture of iron, Bessemer steel rails, and the mining of coal. A multitude of machine shops, foundries and manufacturing establishments of various kinds furnish employment to a great number

of the inhabitants. The trade in lumber and shingles is very extensive, and farming and cattle-raising are largely carried on. Scranton—which rapidly grew in wealth and population, and became one of the important cities of Pennsylvania—is located in this county. The inhabitants of Lackawanna county are among the most enterprising and thrifty in the State.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

This county was formed May 10, 1729, and was originally a part of Chester county. It contains 593,920 acres. The surface for the most part is slightly undulating, but there are a few high hills within its borders. Its mineral resources are extensive, and there is no county in the State with such a variety of natural wealth, nor any where the resources have been more thoroughly developed. Its mineral deposits and industries may be summed up as follows: red shale and sandstone, fine lime-



DEPOT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, LANCASTER.

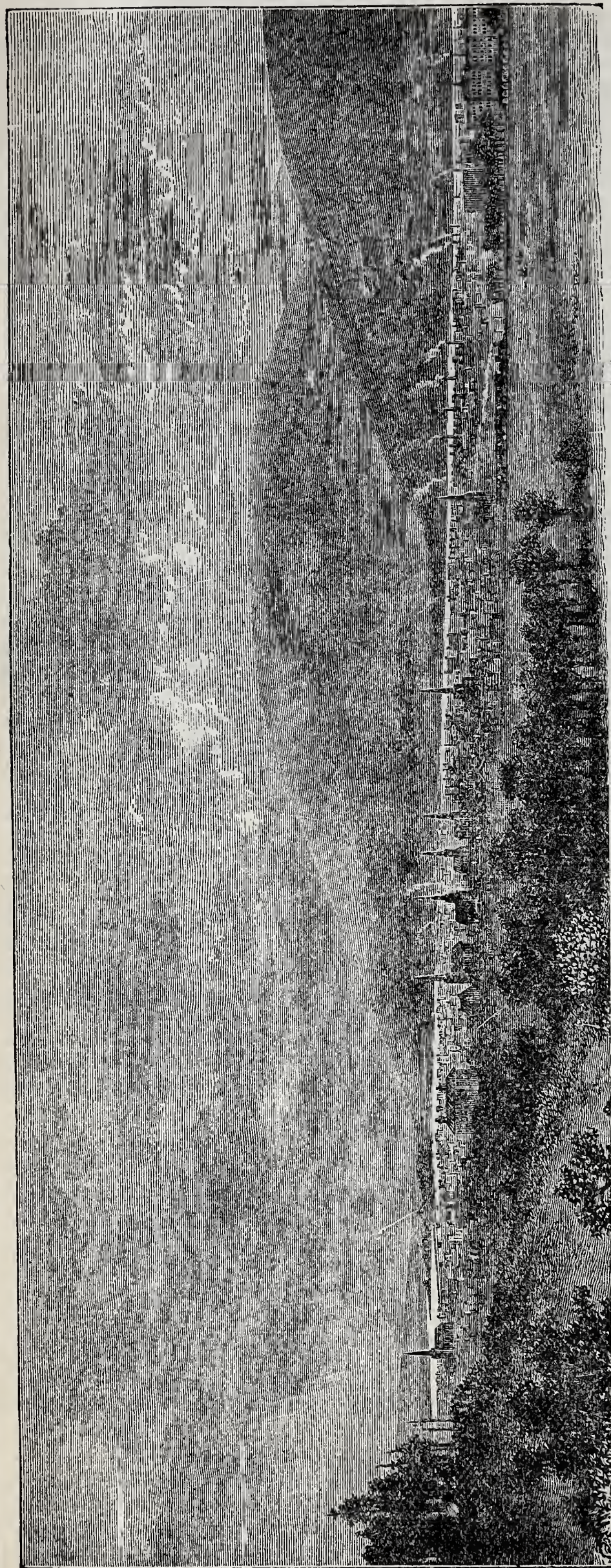
stone, iron, copper, nickel—the biggest mine in the world—extensive lead mines, valuable slate quarries, large beds of magnesite, chrome, granite, red and grey sandstone, traces of gold, and immense beds of pure red gravel. The industries are indicated as follows: extensive farms of wheat, corn, rye, oats, etc.; rolling mills, cotton mills, watch factories, machine shops, engine and boiler works, agricultural implements, chip hat and bonnet works, organ factories, tobacco warehouses, glass works, grist-mills, and many other industries. The celebrated Litiz spring is in this county; it drives seven mills. It seems as though this county, at one time, was the headquarters of the Indians. Many curious relics have been found, such as Phœnician beads, hatchets, spear heads, crocks, iron sword, and iron and stone cannon balls, from two to four inches in diameter. Mussel shells have been plowed up, on some of the farms, far above high-water mark.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

This county was formed March 28, 1849, out of portions of Mercer and Beaver counties. It was once covered with dense forests of hickory, oak, chestnut, poplar, and pine trees, most of which were girdled by the early settlers to the depth of the sap. This killed the trees, after which they were made into heaps and burned, as the best and quickest way to get clear of them. The discovery of bituminous coal opened up a new industry in the county, and it is the only fuel used for domestic purposes, and large quantities are used in furnaces. Considerable of this coal is exported. The mineral productions of the county are vast mines of rich iron ore and inexhaustible limestone beds. The industries are connected with extensive coal-mining operations, smelting furnaces, rolling mills, nail and nut factories, bar iron, rails, sheet iron, and window glass. There is immense wealth in mineral and surface resources in this county. The celebrated "Roundhead" regiment, that did a great deal of hard service in the late American Rebellion, was raised in this section of the State.

LEBANON COUNTY.

This county was formed February 16, 1813, from parts of Dauphin and Lancaster counties, and a finer section or better-cultivated country cannot be found in any part of the State. Its agricultural products amount to over \$3,000,000 per annum. Its farms are large, the barns are great in size, and the dwellings commodious and handsome. Its extensive orchards and fertile meadows are in the highest state of cultivation. The farmers are intelligent and remarkable for their energy. The principal mineral resource of Lebanon is iron of the richest kind. In fact, it might be called the



CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, ON THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, COUNTY SEAT OF LYCOMING COUNTY.—For description, see next page.

iron county. At a place called Cornwall there is the most valuable mass of iron ore that has ever been discovered on earth. There are three hills of this metal, the middle one being 400 feet high, cone-like, springing up from a base that covers from 40 to 50 acres. This triple mine has been worked for more than a century. In the Revolution of 1776 the proprietors of Cornwall furnished munitions of war from these celebrated iron hills, for the use of the patriotic colonists. Limited space prevents giving a description of this vast Cornwall estate. Suffice it to say, that, with its vast furnaces, its mountains of metal, its iron produce, its splendid farms, its improved stock, and its grandeur in natural luxuriance, it is not paralleled in any part of the known world. The county contains a considerable number of townships, some of them pretty large, and all in the most flourishing condition, with happy and industrious populations.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

This county was formed March 6, 1812, from a part of Northampton county. It contains 249,860 acres, of which two-thirds are improved. Its mineral resources are immense and varied. They consist of Potsdam sandstone, crystalline magnetic iron, silurian and blue limestone, vast iron ore, coal, zinc mines, copper, manganese, hydraulic cement, slates for schools and roofing, and excellent sandstone for building purposes. The county is full of thriving towns, five railroads run through it, the hum of machinery is heard in many localities, and the smoke from the stacks of hundreds of furnaces, give the shades of the extensive picture. All kinds of grasses and cereals are raised in great abundance. The primitive settlers here, without regard to sex or age, were massacred by the Indians. Some horrible narratives could be written about them, but civilization has made its mark, and "Lehigh" is doing "better" every day.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

This county was formed September 25, 1786, from a part of Northumberland county, and contains over 600,000 acres. Luzerne is a district of mountains, with beautiful valleys, among which we record that of Wyoming, with its bloody historical pages. The county, or about two-thirds of it, is based on anthracite coal. The other minerals are red shale and several kinds of rich iron ore. Its early history is a long number of years of desolation and horror from Indian and

other raids, and ice and other floods. Its industries are very active. The iron works and many

other industrial establishments give employment to thousands of men. The coal, lumber and shingle trade are the most active of export industries. There are four immense springs of water, which form pretty lakes. Farming and grazing are carried on to a very great extent, the soil in the valleys being exceedingly fertile. Luzerne may be considered as having all the elements of wealth in its soil equal to any other section of the same size in any part of the country.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

This county was formed April 13, 1795, and was originally a part of Northumberland county. It is a section of marvelous contrasts in Nature, the valleys being narrow and the mountains from 1500 to 2000 feet high, which are heavily timbered. The industries consist in lumber, wheat, tanneries, factories in many branches of trade, saw-mills, large iron works, etc. The mineral resources are bituminous and semi-bituminous coal, fossil iron, limestone, black marble, black oxide of manganese, silver, copper ore, grey carbonate of iron, stoneware and fire-clay, specimens of zinc are cropping out, good flag stones, slate, and several shades of mineral paint. The whole county is well watered, the several streams flowing into each other and finally disappearing under limestone rocks. Where all this water goes to, has not been ascertained.

McKEAN COUNTY.

This county was formed March 26, 1804, and was formerly a part of Lycoming county. It contains 640,000 acres, which may be classified as table land. The Allegheny river runs through it, into the State of New York. The average surface of the ground is about 2000 feet above the ocean level, and it is well adapted to grazing and dairy purposes. In the near future it will be a vast produce market for wool, beef, butter and cheese. There are immense coal fields almost everywhere, also innumerable springs of pure, cold water, and dense forests of hemlock and hard woods. The lumber trade sums up to 100,000,000 feet per annum. The white pine has almost disappeared. The largest tannery in the world, and the most extensive saw-mills, are located in this county. Three principal railroads are laid in different localities, and, taking in view these and other evidences of public spirit, McKean will soon become one of the greatest producing counties in the State. Indian corn, wheat and rye yield abundant crops in all the large and naturally beautiful valleys.

MERCER COUNTY.

This county was formed March 12, 1800, from a part of Allegheny county. It has an area of 573,440 acres, and is located on the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Ohio. The surface is undulating and well watered by many springs. It is underlaid with limestone, the soil is very rich, and it may be classed as a great agricultural and prosperous iron-mining county. Its industries are extensive farming and grazing, immense coal-mining and iron manufactories in Shenango valley and other places, the largest railroad factory in the United States, there are splendid water powers, with a considerable number of manufacturing establishments for a great variety of purposes, in the beautiful and thriving towns, that add to the wealth and prosperity of the whole territory.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

This county was formed September 19, 1789, from parts of Cumberland and Northumberland counties. Its area consists of 236,800 acres. Its boundaries are very irregular in shape. The industries of this section of the State are imported in such establishments as iron works, tanneries, boiler works, flour mills, axe factories, woolen mills, and other mechanical works. The mineral resources are immense limestone formations, pipe ore, white sandstone so silicious that it is made into glass-ware. There is something very singular in this sandstone: it is very compact, but it soon loosens upon being exposed to the atmosphere. It is very white. In the limestone rocks are numerous caves, some of them of large dimensions, in which salt-petre abounds and certain other lime or earth concretions. The icicles formed in winter, in these caves, hang in stalactites in the summer, as pure as those which pend from the "eaves of Dian's temple." Visitors are quite numerous at these places in the summer. There are a number of notable springs in this county, one or more of them possessing medicinal virtues.

MONROE COUNTY.

This county was formed April 1, 1836, from parts of Northampton and Pike counties. It has an area of 384,000 acres, and its principal natural feature is high and very rugged mountains of sandstone underlying coal formations. There are several long ridges and spurs, with narrow valleys, underlaid with limestone and slate. The water power, for nearly all kinds of manufacturing industries, is very great. The Delaware river passes through the southern portion of the county, and, making several short turns, washes the base of the Blue mountains, whose craggy cliffs slope upward to the height of 1600 feet. This is called the Delaware Water Gap. In the northwestern part of the county is an immense swamp, at the head waters of the Lehigh. This spongy territory is covered thickly with pine trees, and it is popularly known as the "shade" or "shadow of death." The industries of Monroe are flour mills, tanneries, foundries, woolen mills, glass factories, and emery-wheel mills. It may be truly said that a very large portion of the county is composed of rugged mountains, very uninviting and desolate.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This county was formed September 10, 1784, and was formerly a part of Philadelphia county. It contains 300,000 acres, nearly all of which is in a state of cultivation. The agricultural resources

amount to about one-fifth of the valuation of the whole county. Within its boundary lines the historical "Valley Forge" is located, or, rather, where it was located. It is on the west side of the Schuylkill, about 23 miles from Independence Hall. The mineral resources of the county are primitive rocks, gneiss, tale slate, limestone, marble, iron ore, red shale, sandstone, and copper and traditional silver and lead mines. The industries are iron-mining to a great extent, lime for land and building purposes to the extent of 2,500,000 bushels per annum, a great number of cotton and woolen mills, furnaces, rolling mills, marble-saw factories, and grist and silk mills. It may be said that Montgomery is as rich in productions and wealth, agricultural, mineral and manufacture, as any other county of its size in the State.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

This county was formed May 3, 1850, from a part of Columbia county. There is considerable level land within its borders, but much of it is uncultivated. The only product of any consequence is iron manufacture, and this is produced mostly at Danville, where there are a number of foundries, blast forges, rolling mills and steel works, conducted on the co-operative principle. There are a considerable number of churches, some of which, for architecture, are not surpassed in the country. The State Hospital for the Insane is located a short distance from Danville. There are large quantities of blue marble in this county, valuable for building purposes, and there are a number of splendid agricultural districts drained by the Mahoning creek.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

This county, formed March 11, 1752, from a part of Bucks county, contains 336,800 acres. It was obtained from the Indians, under an agreement with them, based upon the celebrated "day-and-a-half walk," which led to an Indian war within three years thereafter. The great industries are the production of zinc, iron and slate. The zinc mines yield 17,000 tons per annum, the manufacture being zinc white, spelter and sheet zinc. The steel mills produce 1100 tons of steel rails per week. The minerals are primary rocks, gneiss, magnetic iron, limestone and superior slate. The agricultural resources are immense. The soil is productive of heavy crops of grass and all kinds of cereals, wheat, buckwheat and Indian corn predominating. There are many beautiful buildings in all the townships and cities of the county.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This county was formed March 21, 1772, from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton counties. The southern part is mountainous, and the northern part level and swampy. The whole area is well watered. The north and west branches of the Susquehanna river join in this county. The valleys are very fertile. The most important mineral production is anthracite coal, of which large quantities are mined. There are also mountains of limestone in this county. There are quite a number of lumber and saw-mills, and other mechanical and manufacturing industries in different sections of the territory. Sunbury is the most important town for industries and population in the county.

PERRY COUNTY.

This county was formed March 22, 1820, of a part of Cumberland county, and contains 436,480 acres. The mineral productions are fossil iron ore and a superior quality of limestone. Two valleys run through this county, one of them being very large. The ground is very fertile. The industries are the Duncannon Iron Works, steam tanneries, carriage factories, furnaces, etc. In former days the Indians were very troublesome in this county; they committed many horrible murders of men, women and children. History says the French offered a bounty for every scalp of an Englishman the Indians brought in; therefore, the "red skins" killed all the whites they could, regardless of nationality.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

This county was one of the original three counties, Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester, formed by William Penn, in the latter part of the year 1682, the charter of the Province bearing date, March 4, 1681. The county has been greatly reduced since it was formed, as it now contains only about 83,000 acres. Its mineral resources are gneiss, mica, grey sandstone, granite, blue stone, limestone, red and grey shale, primary rocks, brick, and potters' clay. The river Schuylkill runs through the county and divides the city of Philadelphia, the two sections being united by a number of splendid bridges. The rural part of the county is under high cultivation, mostly as dairy farms. These are the most productive sections in eastern Pennsylvania. The agricultural industries are incidental to dairy produce. The mechanical industries are very extensive, there being nearly 12,000 manufacturing establishments within its borders, producing at least \$400,000,000 manufactures per annum. Belgian blocks are quarried in the northern section of the county, and used for paving purposes. Hard granite, like stone, is also quarried, and it is used for building purposes.

PIKE COUNTY.

This county was formed March 26, 1814, of a part of Wayne county, and at that time it was densely covered with forests of white and yellow pine, hickory, ash, oak, hemlock, and groves of apple trees. It borders on the Delaware river. The chief industries consist in manufacturing lumber, and flag and worked stone. The valleys are fertile, and agriculture flourishes there. Much of the timber has fallen before the woodman's axe, and the cleared land is more or less under cultivation.

tion. There are many flourishing towns in the county, with thriving, industrious citizens, whose chief pursuits are lumber and stone. There are several beautiful lakes in this county, abounding with fish, which may be considered a staple article of food for the residents.

POTTER COUNTY.

This county was formed March 26, 1804, from a part of Lycoming county. It contains 710,000 acres, the surface being high, rolling table land. The mineral products, so far as ascertained, are bituminous coal, rich iron ore, and traces of silver, copper and lead; very little limestone, and that poor in quality. The northern part of the county is in an excellent state of cultivation, oats, buckwheat and potatoes thriving abundantly. Corn grows very fast in the valleys. There is a great deal of attention paid to grazing and dairying. The manufacturing of lumber was the chief means of support of the people, but the "boom business" and business associations at Williamsport were a death-blow to the trade in Potter. There is very little manufacturing of wool and leather, and this is for home use and the neighbors. The southern part of the county is broken with ridges and densely timbered. Very little coal is mined. Cheese-making is a recent industry, and factories for this purpose are multiplying.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

This county was formed March 1, 1811, of a part of Berks and Northampton counties. It has an area of 480,000 acres. Its principal mineral productions are immense quantities of anthracite coal and iron. Coal was developed in the year 1825, in small quantities, but in 1830 it took a fresh start, and its production has been increasing ever since, until the yield is enormous. A number of shafts have been constructed, ranging from 1000 to 2000 feet in depth. The iron foundries and places for manufacturing iron are the most extensive in the country. The mills for making heavy machinery, for the manufacturing of iron, are simply immense. In many places in the county there are forges, furnaces, boiler works, and industrial works for different mechanical industries. The agricultural resources are excellent, there being much attention given to this important industry. Some of the natural scenes along the Schuylkill valley are very beautiful.

SNYDER COUNTY.

This county was formed March 2, 1855, and was originally a part of Union county. It has an area of 128,000 acres. It is located between two mountains, the valley being formed by rolling land. This is the finest wheat-growing county in the State. Corn is also abundant. The crops seldom or never fail. The principal mechanical industries are lumber and iron. The timber consists of chestnut, walnut, pine and hemlock, and there are many mills to convert it into lumber. The iron ore is fossilized and in immense quantities of very superior quality, and easy of access. Indian atrocities in this county were exceedingly barbarous among the pioneer settlers.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

This county was formed April 17, 1795, of a part of Bedford county. It contains an area of 672,000 acres. It is a large and splendid territory, rich in the scenes of luxuriant Nature. It is a mountain county entirely, two-thirds being based on bituminous coal, and the remaining third on iron ore and limestone. Every variety of timber grows upon its surface. Potatoes, buckwheat, rye, oats and wheat are the agricultural productions, and much attention is paid to grazing and dairy farms. The county is noted for its excellent butter, most of which is exported to Baltimore. Maple sugar is largely produced on some of the farms. The principal manufacturing industries are fire-bricks, woolen goods, whisky, leather and lumber.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

This county was formed March 15, 1847, from a part of Lycoming county. It contains 277,760 acres. It is remarkable for a number of natural lakes, the sources of which have not been ascertained. Some of these lakes abound with mountain catfish, pickerel, salmon and black bass. The finest glass sand is found in this county. Also first-class coal of a semi-anthracite character, free from gas or sulphur. There are indications of copper and lead, and iron ore and grey limestone in great abundance. The manufacturing industries are mostly confined to tanning hides. There are nearly a dozen tanneries here, one of them having a capacity for tanning 40,000 to 50,000 hides per annum. Two or three more have nearly the same capacity.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

This county was formed February 21, 1810, of a part of Luzerne county. The area is 527,360 acres. The mineral resources have not been developed, excepting in one instance, and that is salt. There are several mineral springs possessing great medicinal virtues. The county is splendid for grazing purposes, and notable for its butter, which is made in large quantities. The industries may be summed up as follows: tanneries, machine shops, grist-mills, maple sugar, cattle-raising, lumber, leather, agricultural implements, woolen mills, cloth works, saw-mills, carding-machine works, flax, glass, and many minor industries. Valuable orchards and beautiful gardens greet the eye throughout the townships. Nearly every township has a beautiful lake, some of them very attractive. One of the large hills in the county trembles occasionally from interior explosions. The crops of corn are immense, and oats, buckwheat, rye and potatoes grow abundantly. The population is thrifty and industrious.

TIOGA COUNTY.

This county was formed March 26, 1804, of a part of Lycoming county. It has an area of 719,360 acres. Its mineral resources consist of vast quantities of semi-bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay, salt, mineral springs, and something like a steel mine. The valleys are rich with alluvial soil. The industries consist of extensive tanneries, a large number of saw-mills, pig iron, glass, planing mills and foundries. There are many highly-cultivated regions in different sections. The forests are extensive and valuable. The people are full of public spirit and notable for their generous hospitality.

UNION COUNTY.

This county was formed March 22, 1813, of a part of Northumberland county. It was the scene of the most atrocious depredations by the Indians among the first settlers. The county contains a number of beautiful buildings, the most notable being the University at Lewisburg, erected on a high hill, on the banks of the Susquehanna river. There are numerous grist-mills and other minor industries.

VENANGO COUNTY.

This county was formed March 12, 1800, of parts of Allegheny and Lycoming counties. It has an area of 407,600 acres. The Allegheny river winds its way through the middle part of it, and also French creek, a pretty large stream. The valley is narrow, and the hills on both sides are high and steep. Venango is the great petroleum-producing county in the State. Millions have been made and lost within its borders. In former times it was the scene of warlike strife between the French, English and Indians.

WARREN COUNTY.

This county was formed March 12, 1800, of parts of Allegheny and Lycoming counties. It contains 512,000 acres. Within its bounds, "Cornplanter," the *Seneca* chief lived and died, aged 100 years. It is one of the finest counties in the State for cattle-raising. A large part of the most valuable timber has been removed, and the residents are now largely engaged in agriculture. Beef, butter, cheese, hay, petroleum and tanned hides are the principal exports. This section was one of the greatest timber-producing counties in the State, and, in spring time, miles of rafts and arks of pine and other lumber were floated down the impetuous streams. This business is almost stopped. The soil is very productive. The crops of all kinds of grain and grass are large, and they very seldom fail. Tanneries have recently multiplied, and thousands of cords of hemlock bark disappear in the process of tanning. Petroleum is also produced in large quantities in this county, but not so much as formerly. The county is entirely free from debt.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This county was formed March 28, 1781, of a part of Westmoreland county. The mineral resources consist of two things only, bituminous coal and dove-colored limestone. The former is mined for domestic and mechanical uses, and the latter for public roadways. The county is a first-class agricultural district. Half a million of sheep are raised in it per annum, and also many thousands of beef cattle. The chief industry is the raising of cattle and producing wool.

WAYNE COUNTY.

This county was formed March 21, 1798, of a part of Northampton county. It contains 832,000 acres. The mineral deposits are coal, lead and iron ore, but they remain pretty much in their primitive state. The principal resources of the people are manufactures and agriculture. A great part of the county is divided into extensive grazing and dairy farms, and there is much attention paid to the cultivation of all kinds of grain. Over a million pounds of excellent butter are exported every year to New York city. Cheese, in large quantities, is also sent there. Flint glassware is an active industry in this county. In former times a dreadful Indian massacre took place in this territory, when every human being, from the tender infant to the oldest person, was butchered.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

This county was formed February 26, 1773, of a part of Bedford county, and, in 1785, part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto. For many years it has been regarded as a great agricultural county. With the general improvements in traveling facilities it has kept pace. Its rich limestone valleys and vast deposits of iron and coal are made to yield their treasures. The manufacturing of coke, lumber, lime and iron are among the principal mechanical industries. Agriculture, also, has a large share of attention. The county has within its geographical limits unlimited wealth. The making of coke presents a vast picture for miles in length, particularly after nightfall. The miles of ovens, with their continuous glare, present an appearance indicative of the "dominions of Satan."

WYOMING COUNTY.

This county was formed April 4, 1842, of a part of Luzerne county. It has an area of 220,800 acres. Its industries are agricultural and manufacturing, the mineral productions not being considered very important. Leather and lumber are largely exported. The soil in the low lands is exceedingly prolific, and the hill-sides are adapted to grazing purposes. Butter and grain are largely exported every year. There are in this county plenty of fresh-water lakes abounding with fish. These lake mirrors are surrounded with tall pines and hemlocks, and at times present most beautiful pictures, worthy of the painter's art.



PUBLIC SQUARE AND MARKET HOUSE, CITY OF YORK.

YORK COUNTY.

This county was formed August 19, 1749, of a part of Lancaster county. It has an area of 576,000 acres. The surface is broken and hilly, but not mountainous. The mineral productions are the notable peach-bottom slate, excellent for roofing purposes, limestone of good quality, and iron and steel ore. The whole county is filled with rich farm land, with plenty of water and admirable places along the streams for water power. Distilling and tanning were once important industries, but they have declined. Agriculture is the principal industry, the markets for the sale of the produce being easily accessible. It was in this county, during the late civil war, that General Kilpatrick (Union), with his division of cavalry, engaged with General Stuart's (Confederate) raiders. These regiments met in the streets of Hanover township, and a skirmish ensued, which prevented General Stuart from joining General Lee until after the tremendous battle of Gettysburg.

The following are the principal cities and towns in the State, alphabetically arranged.

ALLENTOWN, COUNTY SEAT OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

Population, over 16,000. Laid out in 1762, and incorporated in 1838. It is located on the Lehigh river. The streets, constructed at right angles, are scrupulously clean. The general culture of flowers, fruit and shrubbery, astonishes every stranger. The industries are extensive; so much so, that the town may be considered a prominent manufacturing business center. The court house, a neat and substantial edifice, was erected in the year 1814, at which time the town was known as Northampton. The public school-houses are models of architecture, and there is no city in the State, according to the population, where there is so much room appropriated for popular education. A number of important colleges, academy of natural science, art and literature, and 29 churches, add to the religious, moral and intellectual standard of Allentown. *Railroads*—Central of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley; and Philadelphia and Reading; all roads occupy separate depots. Philadelphia and Reading and Lehigh Valley connect at East Pennsylvania Junction. *Business interests*—manufacturing (iron) and mercantile. *Hotels*—American, and Allen House. *Public hall*—Hagenbuch's Opera House, seats 1500. The canal of the Lehigh Coal Company passes through. There are, hereabouts, some 15 flourishing mills, 10 large anthracite furnaces, etc., etc.

ARCHBALD, LUZERNE COUNTY.

Population, about 3000. Located on the Lackawanna river, nine and one-half miles northeast of Scranton. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad passes through it. In the immediate vicinity are immense coal fields, to which the village owes its prosperity and growth.

ASHLAND, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, 6500. Located on the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad, in the center of the rich coal fields of that district. It has a newspaper, post-office, and a number of stores. Its inhabitants are enterprising and thrifty.

AUBURN, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, over 8000. This place is on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 10 miles from Pottsville and 25 above Reading; it is a thriving town, and a large trade is conducted, supplying the surrounding mining districts.

ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY.

Population, 18,000. This mountain city wears a metropolitan appearance. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has very extensive works here, occupying 122 acres, and giving employment to thousands of men. No less than 12 churches beautify the town, and commodious school-houses are erected for the benefit of the rising generation. There are all the elements of prosperity and wealth centered in this town. *Railroads*—Pennsylvania (main line), and Hollidaysburg and Newry Branch. *Business interests*—manufacturing. *Hotels*—Logan House, Globe, Central, Maitland House, and Brant House. *Public hall*—City Opera House, seats 1500. The city is situated at the east base of the Allegheny mountains, where the road begins to ascend. The road, in its ascent between Altoona and Cresson, winds around the side of the mountain, affording some of the finest mountain scenery on the continent. Here, also, is the famous Horse-Shoe Bend, where a train of but ordinary length is seen to be moving in opposite directions at the same time.

ALLEGHENY CITY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Population, 75,000. This city is located on the west side of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh. A number of fine, substantial bridges connect the two cities. It has elegant residences and extensive manufactories, a public park of 100 acres, a number of handsome monuments, magnificent colleges, churches, seminaries, public buildings, western penitentiary, schools, etc. The manufacturing industries are extensive. *Railroads*—Pennsylvania (West Pennsylvania Division); Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago; and Pittsburgh, New Castle and Lake Erie.

BETHLEHEM, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Population, 12,000. Situated on both sides of the Lehigh river. It has a pleasant and commanding situation, and is a summer resort. *Railroads*—Lehigh Valley; Lehigh and Lackawanna Branch of Central of New Jersey; and Bethlehem Branch of Philadelphia and Reading; occupy same depot. Track connection with main line Central of New Jersey to depot on opposite side of river. *Business interests*—mercantile and manufacturing iron, &c. *Hotels*—Eagle, Sun, American, and Pacific. *Public halls*—Citizens', seats 600; and Yost's Opera House, seats 1350. Location of Lehigh University, tuition free; also, Bishopthorpe and Moravian Seminary, schools for young ladies, etc., etc.

BLOOMSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Population, 4500. Was laid out in 1802. It is located on a bluff on Fishing creek, about a mile from the Susquehanna river. It was made the educational center of the northeastern portion of the State by the completion of the Normal School buildings of the sixth district of the State. It is a large manufacturing town. It has seven churches, five hotels, an opera house, and a dozen schools. The North Branch Canal and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad run through the town, furnishing excellent facilities for transportation.

BELLEFONTE, COUNTY SEAT OF CENTER COUNTY.

Population, 4700. Was laid out in the year 1795. It is a well-constructed mountain town, handsomely improved with public and private buildings. Scenes of great natural beauty surround the town. It is a mountain settlement, and, toward the north, from the town, is a celebrated gap, which, at a distance, looks as if two mountains overlap each other, with a third mountain in the back-ground. It is a flourishing place, with everything to make life comfortable.

BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY.

Population, 6000. Situated on the Delaware river, opposite Burlington, N. J., at the terminus of the Delaware Division Pennsylvania Canal. *Railroad*—Pennsylvania (New York Division). *Business interests*—mercantile and manufacturing. *Hotels*—Cottage, Delaware, Classon House, and Railroad House. *Public halls*—Cabeen's, seats 325; and Washington, seats 250.

BUTLER, COUNTY SEAT OF BUTLER COUNTY.

Population, 2600. Was laid out in 1803. It is one of the most beautiful towns in Pennsylvania, being located on a small elevation in an extensive valley, through which runs the Conoquenessing creek. The court house is a splendid building, with six massive columns in front and a well-proportioned steeple. There are a number of fine residences here. The public-school building is commodious, three stories in height, and beautiful.

BRYN MAWR, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Population, 1000. Bryn Mawr is a Welsh name, and signifies large hill. It is 342 miles from Pittsburgh, nine miles from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Montgomery county, and may well be cited as a model of taste and beauty. Occupying a delightful position in the midst of a fertile and well-watered country, the railroad company saw its advantages and determined to improve them. Beautiful and comfortable station buildings were built, and these were followed by a superb hotel and other improvements. Naturally, these conveniences attracted visitors and residents, and, from a scattered hamlet, the place has, in a few years, grown into an elegant suburban town. During the summer months Bryn Mawr is a favorite residence for Philadelphians, as well as for visitors from more remote points. The accommodations provided, both for permanent and transient guests, are of a superior order.

BEDFORD, COUNTY SEAT OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Population, 2400. Was laid out in 1766, on the Raystown branch of the Juniata river, in a picturesque valley presenting to view many exquisite landscapes. The Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad runs on the north side of the river. Connections are made with the Maryland and Pennsylvania railroads. The town has been enlarged to the extent of one mile wide and a mile and a fourth long. Some of the original buildings are yet standing; among them the "Espy house," used by General Washington as his headquarters during the whisky insurrection in 1794. The citizens, as a class, are industrious, moral and prosperous, there being little or no poverty among them.

BEAVER, COUNTY SEAT OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Population, 2100. Was laid out in 1791, on a prominent plateau, from which a magnificent view of the Ohio river, above and below, is afforded. The Beaver College and Musical Institute, the Beaver Female Seminary, and churches of several denominations, are ornate as well as substantial buildings. The town is notable as a very quiet place and the general good order which prevails.

BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER COUNTY.

Population, 4500. This is a large manufacturing place and an important and flourishing town. In shape, it is like a pear, and located on the banks of the Beaver river. The Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad passes through the narrow portion of the town; also the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Lake Erie Railroad.

BROOKVILLE, COUNTY SEAT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Population, 2500 (estimated). Was laid out in the year 1830, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at the confluence of North Fork and Sandy Lick creeks. The reason why this site was chosen was on account of its being on the Waterford and Susquehanna turnpike. The court house is a fine specimen of architecture, springing up from a terrace surrounded with an iron railing. A handsome steeple, with belfry and clock, surmounts the building.

CHAMBERSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Population, 7000. Was laid out in the year 1764. The first court was held in 1784. The town is in the Cumberland valley, and it has been handsomely rebuilt since the invasion in 1863. It is a beautiful, thriving place, with ample railroad facilities north and south. Public schools and colleges, churches, and other large buildings, give evidence of the moral, religious and intellectual spirit of the citizens. *Railroad*—Cumberland Valley. *Business interests*—agricultural and mercantile. *Hotels*—Washington, National, and Montgomery. *Public hall*—Repository, seats 800.

CARLISLE, COUNTY SEAT OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Population, 7000. Laid out in 1751. It is located about 17 miles west of Harrisburg. The public park is in the center of the town, and the streets are wide. The United States barracks, the county court house—a handsome building, with steeple—and the Dickinson College, are the most prominent buildings in the town. *Railroads*—Cumberland Valley; and South Mountain; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—agricultural and manufacturing. *Hotels*—Bentz House, and Mansion House. *Public hall*—Rheem's, seats 1000. It is the seat of Dickinson College, founded in 1783. The United States barracks at Carlisle are now being used as an Indian school, for the education of young Indian boys and girls, about 200 in number; it is under the supervision of the Interior Department of the United States Government.

CARBONDALE, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Population, 10,000. Situated on the Lackawanna river. *Railroads*—Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; and New York, Lake Erie and Western; occupy same depot. *Business interests*—Coal-mining, iron manufacture, railroad shops, and mercantile. *Hotels*—Harrison, and Marcy House. *Public halls*—Keystone, seats 450; and Nealon's, seats 600.

CATASAUQUA, LEHIGH COUNTY.

Population, 6000. *Railroads*—Lehigh Valley; Catasauqua and Fogelsville; occupy the same depot; Central of New Jersey; occupies separate depot. *Business interests*—iron manufacture, &c. *Hotels*—Mansion, American, Eagle, and Catasauqua. *Public hall*—Town, seats 500.

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY.

Population, 16,000. This city is believed to have been laid out by the Swedes in 1643, or about 39 years before William Penn arrived in America as proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania. The first school was organized here 25 years before one was established in Philadelphia. The place was once the county seat. It is a thriving manufacturing city, with a considerable number of places of business, among which may be mentioned Mr. Roach's extensive iron ship-building works. *Railroad*—Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. *Business interests*—manufacturing and iron ship-building. *Hotels*—Washington, Columbia, City, Delaware, and Beale House. *Public halls*—National, seats 800; and Holly Tree, seats 650.

CLARION, COUNTY SEAT OF CLARION COUNTY.

Population, 1100. Was laid out in 1841. It is a handsome town, located on high ground. There is a great deal of neatness and good taste displayed in the designs and construction of the public as well as private buildings. The town is supplied with water forced into two tanks from the Clarion river. These tanks are on Seminary hill; they are 85 feet above the average surface of the town. The supply of water is abundant.

CLEARFIELD, COUNTY SEAT OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Population, 2000. Was laid out in 1805. The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad passes through the town. The streets are wide and finely shaded. Its public buildings, churches, school, and other prominent buildings, are beautiful. Its importance is based on its connection with the lumber trade of the county.

COUDERSPORT, COUNTY SEAT OF POTTER COUNTY.

Population, 1000. Was laid out in 1807. It is located on the Allegheny river, and is a flourishing town. The court house is a plain brick structure, with a square cupola and clock. The town has a well-graded school, three churches, and a number of industrial works, consisting of tanneries, grist-mills, saw-mills, etc. It is quite a thriving manufacturing place.

CORY, ERIE COUNTY.

Population, 8000. *Railroads*—Atlantic and Great Western; Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake and Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo; and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie Division); all roads occupy the same depot. *Business interests*—lumber and oil. *Hotels*—St. Nicholas, American, Empire, Downer, and National. *Public Halls*—Wright's Opera House, seats 1000; and Harmon Opera House, seats 800.

COLUMBIA, LANCASTER COUNTY.

Population, 9000. Situated on the Susquehanna river. *Railroads*—Pennsylvania; Philadelphia and Reading; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Black's, Franklin, American, and Continental. *Public halls*—Odd Fellows', seats 300; and Opera House, seats 1500.

COATESVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY.

Population, 2035. This place is 312 miles from Pittsburgh, and 38 miles from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is beautifully situated on the Brandywine, over which the railroad is carried on a magnificent iron bridge, 836 feet in length and 73 feet above the water. In passing over this structure the traveler can gaze from the car windows at furnace stacks belching forth their smoke below him, while, far down in the valley, a panorama of industry is seen.

CONSHOHOCKEN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Population, 4500. This thriving town is located on the Schuylkill, early opposite Norristown. It is largely a manufacturing city, in a beautiful and picturesque locality. The chief manufacture is iron, the product being about \$3,000,000 per annum. There are several large cotton and woolen mills, and five churches. The largest sheet-iron mill in the State, a perfect model of perfection, is located here. Two of the cotton mills produce 30,000 yards of fabric each week. Its means of transportation by rail or water are ample.

CONEMAUGH, CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Population, 3000. This station, 80 miles from Pittsburgh and 273 miles from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania road, may properly be considered as the base of the western slope of the Allegheny mountain proper. It is here that all trains are inspected before they commence the passage of the barrier from the west, and, after they have overcome it from the east, they undergo a similar examination. Large repair shops of the Company are located here.

DANVILLE, COUNTY SEAT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Population, 11,000. Was laid out in 1790. It is located at the mouth of Mahoning creek, on the north branch of the Susquehanna. It has immense iron foundries, 14 churches, schools, and many fine private mansions. The Groves Brothers have erected a residence near the Catawissa Railroad, at a cost of \$300,000, which, for convenience and archi-

tectural beauty, is not surpassed by any private mansion in the country. The court house is a neat structure, with four projecting fronts, hip roofs, and steeple springing from the center. Danville may be classified as a flourishing manufacturing town. *Railroads*—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; and Philadelphia and Reading; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—iron-manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Montour, City, and Pennsylvania. *Public halls*—Thompson's, seats 500; and Snyder's Opera House, seats 1200.

DOYLESTOWN, COUNTY SEAT OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Population, 2000. Was laid out in the year 1812. It has large water works, by which the people are supplied with spring water. The streets are lighted with gas. A useful and ornamental building, called "Lenape Hall," adds to the architectural appearance of the town. The original public buildings are standing. A lateral railroad, extending from the town, connects with the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Lansdale.

DOWNINGTOWN, CHESTER COUNTY.

Population, 1077. This place, 318 miles from Pittsburgh and 32 miles from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is pleasantly located in the midst of the great Chester valley, on the Big Brandywine. It was first settled about 1700, although a deed for a part of the ground on which it stands is dated in 1682. It was originally called Milltown, from the fact of a mill being erected on the Brandywine about 1735 by Thomas Downing, and eventually the town was named after that family, one of whom, Richard Downing, was a commissary during the Revolutionary War, when the American troops occupied the place as a military post. It had then its stirring incidents and romantic events, and suffered many of the hardships attendant upon the memorable conflict. (Junction of branch road to Waynesburg, distant 18 miles.)

EASTON, COUNTY SEAT OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Population, 16,000. Laid out in 1738. It is located at the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers. It is nearly surrounded with water. The beauty of its natural scenery is not surpassed anywhere. Its railroad connections are the New Jersey Central Railroad, Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad. Nineteen churches, a public library, public schools, and La Fayette College—all beautiful structures—are among the prominent buildings of the town. The private residences are handsome, and many of the stores commodious and well stocked with all kinds of manufactures. *Railroads*—Central of New Jersey; occupies separate depot; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; and Lehigh Valley; occupy same depot. *Business interests*—iron and its manufacture. *Hotels*—United States, and Franklin House. *Public hall*—Able's Opera House, seats 1500. A bridge (500 feet long) across the Delaware river connects the city with Phillipsburg, N. J., a station on the Pennsylvania (Belvidere Division) Railroad. A chain bridge connects Easton with South Easton, on the right bank of the Lehigh river. It has abundant water power and extensive manufactories, surrounded by a beautiful, rich and highly-cultivated country, abounding in iron and limestone.

ERIE, COUNTY SEAT OF ERIE COUNTY.

Population, 28,000. Was laid out in 1795, and, after the formation of the county, was made the county seat. It is a commercial and manufacturing city, having all the elements of greatness and prosperity; well lighted and well supplied with water, churches, public schools, handsome public buildings and magnificent private mansions. The railroad facilities are extensive. *Railroads*—Erie and Pittsburgh; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie Division); occupy same depot. *Business interests*—manufacturing, lake commerce and fisheries. *Hotels*—Union Depot, Morton House, Ellsworth House, and Reed House; also, Massassauqua Point Hotel, at head of bay (a summer resort). *Public halls*—Music, seats 700; Wayne, seats 500; Academy of Music, seats 500; and Park Opera House, seats 900. The harbor, one of the best and largest on the lake, is an important place of outfit for vessels, and remarkable for its flourishing trade.

EMPORIUM, COUNTY SEAT OF CAMERON COUNTY.

Population, 1000. Was laid out in the year 1864. It has three churches, one school, two saw-mills, a tannery, a planing and flour mill, a court house and jail. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad passes through it, the Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York Railroad connecting therewith. The town is located at the confluence of the Portage and West creeks, and is fast increasing in wealth and population.

EBENSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Population, 1600. Was laid out in the beginning of the present century, and it was erected into a borough in 1825. It is in the geographical center of the county. A branch railroad connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Cresson. Justice is administered in the old and original building. The situation of the town is very near the mountain summit, and from the center of its main street the horizon sinks away in all directions, the sun setting below the level of the observer. Dense forests of hemlock, beech, and other varieties of American mountain woods are accessible in all directions; the roads leading through them afford delightful drives, while bringing into view many bits of charming scenery, relieved by the soft ferns and thick-growing laurel, nourished to perfection by the limpid waters everywhere issuing from the gigantic mountain. Its altitude gives Ebensburg a delightfully cool and bracing atmosphere, the air coming freely from the long reaches of primeval verdure, laden with a rich fragrance as grateful to the senses as it is invigorating to the system. A peculiarity of Ebensburg is the predominance of the Welsh element in its population and idiosyncrasies. The name of the county is an ancient name of Wales; the town perpetuates the name of Eben, a son of its founder, who came from Wales. The Welsh language is commonly heard in the streets, and religious services are regularly held in the strange dialect.

FRANKLIN, COUNTY SEAT OF VENANGO COUNTY.

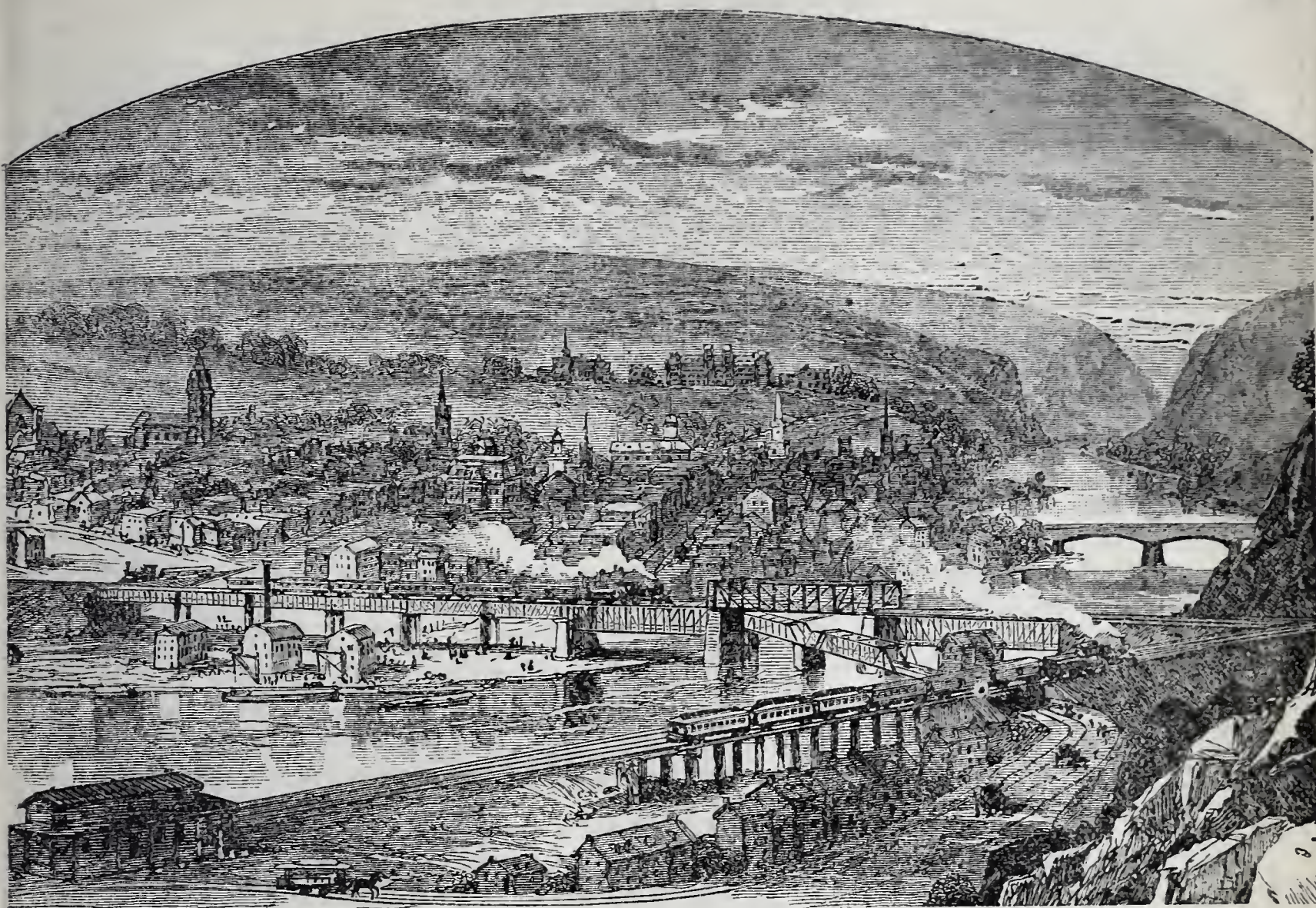
Population, 6000. Was laid out in 1795. It is located near the mouth of French creek, on its south branch, and on the west bank of the Allegheny river. The streets are wide and intersect each other at right angles. The town is surrounded by steep hills, 500 feet in height. The main thoroughfare is called Liberty street. It contains rows of buildings that would be creditable to any city. *Railroads*—Allegheny Valley; Atlantic and Great Western; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; all roads occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing, mercantile, and those connected with the production of petroleum. *Hotels*—United States, Exchange, Rural, National, and Grant House. *Public halls*—Hanna's, seats 500; City, seats 500; and Court House, seats 1000.

GREENSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

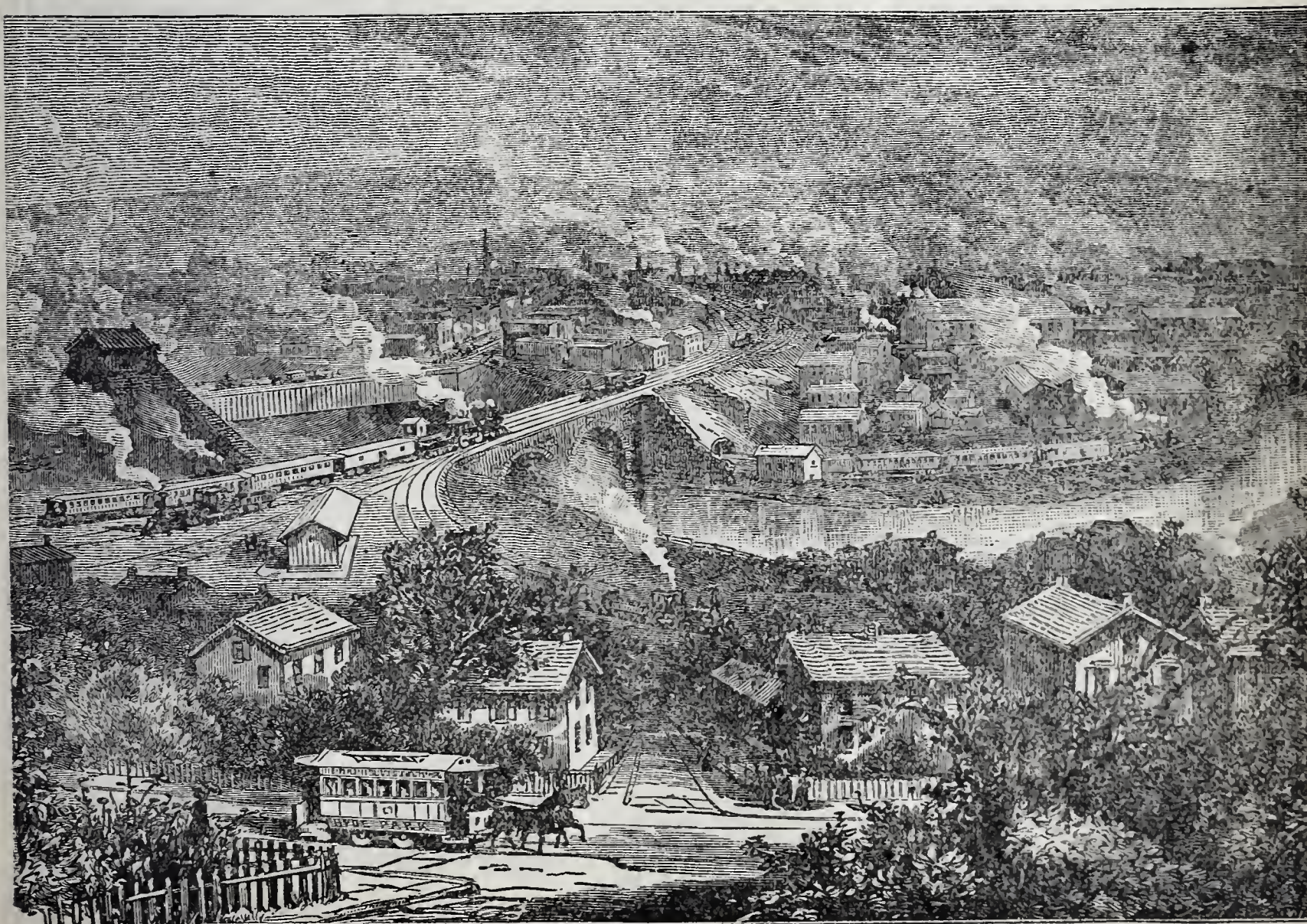
Population, 5000. Was laid out in 1782. It has all the elements of prosperity, and the residents have considerable public spirit. It has railroad facilities ample for all the business of the town. The court house, a beautiful building, with a steeple dome, is surrounded with shade trees, and there are other large buildings for various purposes, entirely creditable to the citizens. *Railroad*—Pennsylvania. *Business interests*—coal and agricultural. *Hotels*—Dixon House, Laird House, Miller House, and Zimmerman House. *Public hall*—Lomison Opera House, seats 600.

GREENVILLE, MERCER COUNTY.

Population, 5000. Situated on the Shenango creek, a tributary of the Beaver river; also on the Erie Canal. *Railroads*—Atlantic and Great Western; Erie and Pittsburgh; Shenango and Allegheny; all roads occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—coal and mercantile. *Hotels*—National, Fell House, and Paekard House. *Public hall*—Laird's Opera House, seats 1000.



CITY OF EASTON.



CITY OF SCRANTON.

GETTYSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Population, 4000. Was laid out in 1780. It is located on a beautiful plain. The Gettysburg Branch of the Hanover Junction and Gettysburg Railroad has its western terminus here. The National Cemetery is located in this place; interments 3564, of which 979 are unknown dead. There are splendid church and college buildings, and private dwellings in Gettysburg. *Railroad*—Hanover Junction; and Hanover and Gettysburg. *Hotels*—Spring, Eagle, McClellan, Keystone, and Washington. *Public halls*—Agricultural, seats 600; and McClellan, seats 450. The seat of the Lutheran Theological Seminary and Pennsylvania College. The chief attraction is the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Gettysburg is now famous, having been the field of battle between the armies under Generals George G. Meade and Robert E. Lee, on July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863. The breastworks and lunettes are sodded and preserved as they were during the battle. An observatory overlooks the entire scene of conflict. Gettysburg is a summer resort, and has famous mineral springs.

HONESDALE, COUNTY SEAT OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Population, 6000. Was laid out in 1826. It is located on the Lackawaxen river, at the junction of the Dyberry and West Branch creeks. It is the largest village in the county, and notable for the cleanliness and regularity of its streets, its public park, soldiers' monument, etc. It has seven churches, a public library, efficient water and gas works, and, in fact, a supply of all institutions which contribute to popular prosperity. *Railroad*—New York, Lake Erie and Western. *Business interests*—coal-mining, &c. *Hotels*—Allen House, Kipple House, and Wayne County House. *Public hall*—Liberty, seats 600.

HAZELTON, LUZERNE COUNTY.

Population, 6000. It is located in the extreme southern end of the county; contains excellent schools, fine church buildings, and is the seat of many large and flourishing industrial establishments and warehouses. *Railroad*—Lehigh Valley. *Business interests*—mining, manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Central, and Hazelton. *Public hall*—Hazel, seats 600.

HUNTINGDON, COUNTY SEAT OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Population, 5000 (estimated). Laid out in 1767, and named in honor of the Countess of Huntingdon; made the county town in 1787. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the valley of the Juniata. Nearly all the buildings, public and private, are of brick. The streets are lighted with gas, and the sidewalks paved with brick. The Juniata river and Standing Stone creek, with their bridges, railroads, canal, and natural scenery, make a magnificent picture from any stand-point on any of the adjacent hills. The court house, jail, 11 churches, three public school-houses, and industrial establishments, are substantial structures. The Pennsylvania, and Huntingdon and Broad-Top Railroads furnish facilities for transportation. *Railroads*—Huntingdon and Broad Top; Pennsylvania; occupy same depot. *Business interests*—manufacturing, mercantile and agricultural. *Hotels*—Miller, Leister House, and Franklin House. *Public halls*—Yenter's, seats 500; Penn Street, seats 500. This locality, and others in the vicinity, were marked by stirring and startling events during the Revolutionary War.

HARRISBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, AND CAPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Population, 35,000. Was laid out in the year 1785, and made the county seat in 1791. In the year 1812 the offices of the State government were removed to this place, and it has been the State capital ever since. Twelve millions of dollars are invested in various mechanical industries in this city. It is considered as among the greatest manufacturing centers of the State. Its location is pleasant, and the facilities for transportation bring it near to the coal and iron-mining operations of other sections of the State. *Railroads*—Cumberland Valley; Northern Central; Pennsylvania; occupy same depot; Philadelphia and Reading; occupies separate depot. *Hotels*—Lochiel, Bolton, and Jones. *Public halls*—Brant's, seats 600; Masonic, seats 1000.

HANOVER, YORK COUNTY.

Population, 4000. A flourishing town, commanding the patronage of the surrounding country, and every year increasing in wealth and population. Located in a rich agricultural district, noted for the thrift and enterprise of its people. *Railroads*—Pennsylvania; Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—agricultural and mercantile. *Hotel*—Central. *Public hall*—Concert, seats 500.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF BLAIR COUNTY.

Population, 6000. Was laid out in 1812. Iron works here give employment to a large number of hands. There are six churches, and the county buildings, which will compare favorably with similar structures in any other county. It is a very prosperous town. *Railroad*—Pennsylvania. *Business interests*—manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—American House, Logan House, and Dannall's House. *Public halls*—Masonic, seats 800; and Opera House, seats 1200.

INDIANA, COUNTY SEAT OF INDIANA COUNTY.

Population, 1700. Was laid out in 1805. The State Normal School building is the largest in Pennsylvania. The location of the town is healthful and beautiful, its streets wide, the churches are handsome, its schools superior, and its markets excellent. It has ample railroad and telegraphic communication. There is plenty of water and water power. The new court house is a commodious building, surmounted with a dome of more than ordinary attractions.

JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Population, 10,000. This is an important town. It is located at the confluence of Stony and Conemaugh creeks, and, by means of a substantial bridge, is connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad and Cambria Iron Works. It is notable for the beauty and number of its churches, elegant places of amusement, opera house, town hall, commodious market house, and fine, substantial dwellings. *Railroad*—Pennsylvania. *Business interests*—manufacturing. *Hotels*—Mansion, Merchants', and Hulbert House. *Public halls*—Union, seats 1000; and Parke Opera House, seats 700. Location of the Cambria Iron and Steel Works, the largest in the United States.

KANE, MCKEAN COUNTY.

Population, 1000. This is the largest town in the county, about 25 miles from Smithport. An elegant and capacious hotel is erected in the middle of a beautiful park, 2000 feet above the ocean level. Four churches and a goodly number of saw-mills, machine shops, etc., are established. A vast lumber business is transacted. Kane, as a business place, exceeds Smithport, the county town.

KITANNING, COUNTY SEAT OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Population, 2000. Was laid out in 1804 on the Allegheny river, 45 miles northeast from Pittsburgh. It is pleasantly located on bottom land adjoining the river. The most peculiar object of attraction is the county jail and residence of the sheriff, both built together. The building is constructed of finely-cut stone from catfish quarry, in Clarion county. It cost \$268,000, and, from this fact and its color, the popular name of the "White Elephant" has been given to it. It is founded on solid rock.

LOCK HAVEN, COUNTY SEAT OF CLINTON COUNTY.

Population, 5000. Was laid out in 1833. It is remarkable for its number of churches, secret societies, printing offices and fire companies. The court house is a splendid structure, having a tower and dome-like steeple on each front corner. There are 25 miles of streets, and over 200 business places in the town. *Railroad*—Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie, and Tyrone Divisions). *Business interests*—lumber. *Hotels*—Fallon House, Montour House, and Irvin House. *Public halls*—Opera House, seats 800; and Great Island, seats 500.



MONUMENT SQUARE AND BUSINESS CENTER OF LANCASTER CITY.

LANCASTER, COUNTY SEAT OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

Population, 30,000. Was laid out in the year 1730, and the seat of justice was removed there in 1734. There are many architectural improvements in the city. The new court house and high-school building, and the soldiers' monument, are handsome improvements, and many of the private residences will compare favorably with any others in different parts of the country. Lancaster is a manufacturing city, with ample railroad communications. *Railroads*—Pennsylvania; and Philadelphia and Reading; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile. *Hotels*—Michael's, Cadwell, and Steven's. *Public hall*—Fulton, seats 1200.

LEBANON, COUNTY SEAT OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Population, 8000. Was laid out in the year 1750, and incorporated in 1821. In the year 1754, men with loaded guns stood sentinels at church doors while the congregation were at worship, the Indians being troublesome. The court house presents a unique appearance, the cupola, with belfry and clock, having four corners. The railway transportation facilities are increasing, and Lebanon is fast becoming one of the most important towns of western Pennsylvania. *Railroad*—Philadelphia and Reading. *Business interests*—iron-manufacturing. *Hotels*—Eagle, Central, and Lebanon Valley. *Public hall*—Fisher's, seats 1200.

LEWISTOWN, COUNTY SEAT OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Population, 3000. Was laid out in 1790. It is located on elevated ground, at the confluence of the Juniata river and Kishicoquillas creek. Its railroad communications are the Lewistown and Sunbury Railroad, connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad, also the Mifflin and Center County Railroad, running to Milroy. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs on the opposite side of the Juniata river, a station being at Lewistown. It is a manufacturing town. The court house is substantially and neatly constructed, with four columns springing up from a front terrace or foundation. It is surmounted with a steeple and clock. *Railroad*—Pennsylvania (main line and Lewistown Division). *Business interests*—mercantile and manufacturing. *Hotels*—National, Union, and Coleman. *Public hall*—one, seats 350. The best-known Indian who ever lived within the limits of Pennsylvania had his home, at the time the whites entered the region, in the Kishicoquillas valley, not many miles above Lewistown, at what is still known as Logan's Spring. This was Logan, the *Mingo* chief, whose name is perpetuated in many localities, and whose renown figures in history and romance. He was the son of Shikellimy, a *Cayuga* chief.

LAPORTE, COUNTY SEAT OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Population, 800. Was laid out in 1853. It is located near the geographical center of the county, about 1900 feet above the ocean level. The court house, jail, sheriff's dwelling, and all the public offices of the county, are under one roof. The building is 50 feet square, two stories in height, and constructed of brick. It is surmounted with a steeple and belfry, containing a bell notable for its sonorous qualities and sweetness of tone. Two churches and a fine public school add to the architectural attractions of this elevated town.

LEWISBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF UNION COUNTY.

Population, 4300. Was laid out in 1800. It is located on the Susquehanna, and is notable for the early attention of its residents to popular education. The first academy was a log cabin; now it can boast of a magnificent University, erected by the Northumberland Baptist Association. There are, in fact, three institutions combined, yet separate in

organization. There are a Latin and Greek College, an English Academy, and the Female University Institute—a boarding and day school. The scenery of the surroundings is really magnificent. The court house is a model of beauty, and reflects great credit on the public spirit of the citizens. *Railroad*—Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie Division, Lewisburg Branch). *Business interests*—agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing. *Hotels*—Cameron House, and American House. *Public hall*—Music, seats 1000. It is the seat of the Lewisburg University.

MALVERN, CHESTER COUNTY.

This place is 330 miles from Pittsburgh and 23 miles from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Junction of road to West Chester, the county seat of Chester county. About half a mile southwest of this station the treacherous and disastrous surprise of a detachment of the American army, under General Wayne, occurred, on the night of the 20th of September, 1777, known in history as the "Paoli massacre." After the battle of Brandywine, Washington withdrew across the Schuylkill river, and sent General Wayne, with a force of 1500 men, to join General Smallwood and annoy the rear of the enemy, then advancing toward Philadelphia. Wayne, on the night of the massacre, encamped his detachment in a retired position, at some distance from the public road. The British commander, receiving information from the Tories of Wayne's position, detached General Grey, a brave and desperate officer, to cut him off. Piloted by these Tories, Grey stole his way through the woods, drove in the American pickets, and rushed upon the sleeping camp. Some volleys were fired by the Americans, but they were soon overpowered. General Grey, it is said, ordered his troops to give no quarter, and 150 American soldiers were killed, many of them in cold blood, after all resistance was over. The enemy set fire to the straw of the camp, and some of the wounded, being unable to escape, perished in the flames. The whole American force must have been cut off and destroyed if Wayne had not preserved his coolness. He rallied a few detachments, who withstood the shock of the enemy, and covered the retreat.

MONTROSE, COUNTY SEAT OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Population, 2500 (estimated). Was laid out in 1811. The first residents were mostly from Long Island. It is a manufacturing town. The court house and jail are fine, substantial structures. The people are thrifty and industrious. The Susquehanna Agricultural Company's manufactory and foundry, woolen mills and minor industries, afford employment for a considerable number of persons.

MIDDLEBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF SNYDER COUNTY.

Population, 520. Was laid out in 1800. It is located in Middle creek valley, 10 miles west of Selinsgrove. It was selected as the "seat of justice" because of its central locality. The court house is a handsome edifice, with a well-formed cupola springing up from the front part of the roof. It is ranked as an agricultural town.

MILFORD, COUNTY SEAT OF PIKE COUNTY.

Population, 850. Was laid out in 1800. It was made the county seat in 1814, the streets being laid out broad and at right angles. The new court house was erected in 1870. It is a handsome building, with dome springing up from the center of a Mansard-like roof. It is located on an elevated plateau, from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the Delaware river, which forms the eastern boundary line of the town.

MERCER, COUNTY SEAT OF MERCER COUNTY.

Population, 3000. Was laid out in 1803. It is intersected by the Shenango and Allegheny and the New Castle and Franklin railroads, and since their construction the place has become the most prosperous town in the county. A State school for soldiers' orphans is established here; it has over 300 pupils. There are a number of thriving manufactories of different kinds.

MIFFLINTOWN, COUNTY SEAT OF JUNIATA COUNTY.

Population, 950. Was laid out in the year 1791, and selected as the county seat in 1831. It is located on an elevated site on the bank of the Juniata river, 43 miles from the State capital. The Pennsylvania Canal passes between the river and the town. The court house was finished in the year 1875, it being erected on the site of the old one. It is a brick building, with a row of columns in front, and surmounted with a large steeple. The soldiers' monument, erected in the court yard, is crowned with a spread eagle, and appropriately inscribed.

MCCONNELLSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF FULTON COUNTY.

Population, 675. Was laid out in the year 1786, and incorporated in 1814. It is located in the heart of the great cove, surrounded by many well-cultivated farms. The court house is a brick building, with six columns in front, and, for capacity, exceeds similar buildings in larger and wealthier counties. The churches are neatly constructed, and commodious.

MEADVILLE, COUNTY SEAT OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Population, 10,000. Was laid out in 1795. The Atlantic and Great Western, the Erie and Pittsburgh, the Oil Creek and Valley, and the Union and Titusville railroads extend through the town. In the year 1857 there was not an inch of railroad in the county. The county court house, with tower at each corner and dome in the center, is a beautiful and substantial building. The town contains commodious dwellings, handsome churches, and academy, which furnish gratifying evidence of the liberality and enterprise of the citizens. *Business interests*—mercantile, manufacturing and petroleum. *Hotels*—McHenry, Commercial, Occidental, Colt, Central, and Budd House. *Public halls*—Richmond's, seats 300; Meadville Opera House, seats 900.

MECHANICSBURG, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Population, 3500. This is a beautiful and flourishing city, in the heart of the most fertile region in the Cumberland valley. It has many local advantages—gas, water, and all the elements of convenience. The churches, generally, have towering spires. In a beautiful grove the Irving Female College is located. The town is situated on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, about eight miles from Harrisburg. The residents are mostly wealthy. There are several industrial establishments in this place.

MEDIA, COUNTY SEAT OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Population, 1000. Was formed in the year 1849. It flourished rapidly when the county offices were moved here, but the increase at present is very slow. There are three churches within its geographical limits. The court house is a substantial building, and there are a number of fine mansions.

MIDDLETOWN, DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Population, 3500. It is 255 miles from Pittsburgh and — from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is built at the junction of the branch road, *via* Columbia, at the confluence of the Swatara with the Susquehanna river. The Emmaus Institute, "devoted to the education of poor orphan children, who are to be carefully trained in the doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," is located here. Middletown was laid out in 1755, the site being that of an Indian village. It was named Middletown because of its situation midway between Lancaster and Carlisle—the town of Harrisburg not being laid out until 30 years later. It soon acquired an active trade, and, during the Revolutionary War, a commissary post was established here, from which supplies were sent up the Susquehanna for General Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations. During the time the lead mines in Sinking valley were worked by the Government, to supply the Continental Army, the lead was refined and prepared for use at Middletown.

MCKEESPORT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Population, 7000. Situated at the confluence of the Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers, 15 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. *Railroads*—Baltimore and Ohio; and Pennsylvania; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing, commercial and mercantile. *Hotels*—National, Montezuma, White House, and Centennial. *Public hall*—Masonic, seats 500.

MINERSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, 5000. This place is situated on the West Branch of the Schuylkill river. *Railroad*—Philadelphia and Reading. *Business interest*—coal-mining. A large number of manufacturing establishments, fine stores, churches, schools, &c.

MILTON, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Population, 5000. Situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river and West Branch Canal. *Railroads*—Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie Division); and Philadelphia and Reading; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing and agricultural. *Hotels*—Three. *Public halls*—Academy of Music, seats 1000.

MAUCH CHUNK, COUNTY SEAT OF CARBON COUNTY.

Population, 7000. Was laid out in the year 1815. It is located on the western bank of the Lehigh river, between three high and steep mountains. The celebrated Mount Pisgah plane starts from this place. The town contains handsome churches, and the prison is a model of architectural beauty. The supply of spring water never fails. The borough is illuminated with gas. The manufacturing industries are very extensive. The principal means of transportation are two railroads connecting with great business centers. *Railroads*—Central of New Jersey; and Lehigh Valley; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—coal-mining and manufacturing. *Hotels*—American, and Mansion House. *Public hall*—Rhoads', seats 500. The town is built in one of the narrow ravines through which the river passes, where there is scarcely room for buildings, and there are no gardens in the place. It is a favorite summer resort on account of its mountain scenery. The Switch-Back Railroad and Onoko Glen have also many attractions for visitors, the railroad running cars up an inclined plane to the summit of Mount Pisgah, 1000 feet above the river, thence, by gravity, eight miles, to Summit Hill.

MAHANOEY CITY, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, 8000. *Railroads*—Lehigh Valley; and Philadelphia and Reading; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—Coal-mining. *Hotels*—Eagle, Merchants', and Mansion House. *Public halls*—City, seats 1000; Gorman's, seats 300. The location of Mahanoy City is in the center of the great anthracite coal and iron region of Pennsylvania—a place of rapid growth and active trade.

NORRISTOWN, COUNTY SEAT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Population, 14,000. Was laid out in 1784. It is about two miles square, and has a river front on the Schuylkill of two miles. The court house is a Corinthian structure, with a very high and tapering steeple. There are many historical events connected with the city and its surroundings, Valley Forge being one of them. There are 17 churches and many very handsome private residences. The soldiers' monument here contains the names of 547 soldiers. There are extensive glass works, rolling mills, iron works, and other industrial establishments, that make the place a manufacturing city. It has ample railroad facilities. *Railroad*—Philadelphia and Reading. *Business interests*—manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Verandah, Rambo, Farmers', Montgomery House, and Winsor House. *Public halls*—Music, seats 1200; Odd Fellows', seats 600.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, COUNTY SEAT OF PERRY COUNTY.

Population, 800. Was laid out in 1822. It is located in Mahanoy valley, about 26 miles northwest of the capital of the State, and about five miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newport, Perry county. The court house is a plain, substantial building, with a steeple. The edifice is erected at the intersection of two main streets. The Bloomfield Academy has been in operation for many years.

NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Population, 1788. Northumberland, 185 miles from Pittsburgh and — miles from Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Erie branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is situated opposite to Sunbury, at the point formed by the confluence of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna. Its situation, for picturesqueness, is unsurpassed in the State. Near it rises a precipitous bluff, overhanging the river, from which a view is had of great extent, embracing the river valleys, the severed mountains, and the many improvements clustered in the vicinity. Several extensive bridges span the rivers here and add to the attractiveness of the scene. The town was laid out in 1775. Northumberland is noted in American scientific history as the place of residence of Dr. Joseph Priestly, who is conceded to be the discoverer of oxygen gas and a principal founder of the modern school of chemistry. On the 1st of August, 1874, the "Centennial of Chemistry" was celebrated here by an assemblage of many of the most distinguished scientists of America, and, during their session, the invaluable labors and discoveries of Dr. Priestly were commemorated in such a way as to bring the place of his residence and burial prominently to the attention of the public. Junction of Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

NEW CASTLE, COUNTY SEAT OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Population, 12,000 (estimated). Was laid out in the year 1802, and incorporated in 1867. It is located at the confluence of the Neshannock and Shenango rivers. The churches, opera house and public school-houses are very beautiful and substantial. The court house is erected on a terrace. The building is two stories in height, with six columns in front, and surmounted with a large steeple. There are here industrial establishments enough to entitle New Castle to be ranked as a flourishing manufacturing town. *Railroads*—Erie and Pittsburgh; New Castle and Franklin; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago; occupy same depot; and Pittsburgh and Lake Erie; occupies separate depot. *Business interests*—manufacturing iron, nails, glass, mining limestone, coal and ore, flouring mills, &c. *Hotels*—Leslie, Cochran, and Crawford House. *Public halls*—White, seats 450; Opera House, seats 900.

OIL CITY, VENANGO COUNTY.

Population, 2276. Situated at the confluence of Oil creek and the Allegheny river. *Railroads*—Allegheny Valley; Atlantic and Great Western; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Oil City and Ridgway; and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo; occupy same depot. *Business interests*—production and refining of petroleum, and barrel works. *Hotels*—Collins, National, and Taylor. *Public hall*—Opera House, seats 1500. This city is the center of the oil trade of this region.

PITTSBURGH, COUNTY SEAT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Population, 138,000. Was laid out in the year 1765. It is the second city in Pennsylvania in importance and population. It is compactly built, and enjoys extensive commercial facilities. It is known as the "Iron City" or "Smoky City," because of its iron manufactories and the burning of bituminous coal. In April, 1845, a portion of the city, to the extent of 56 acres, was destroyed by fire; loss, \$5,000,000. The public buildings, churches and other edifices are splendid monuments of architecture. *Railroads*—Allegheny Valley; Cleveland and Pittsburgh; Pennsylvania (main line, and Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Branch); Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago; occupy same depot; Baltimore and Ohio; Pennsylvania (West Pennsylvania Division); Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie; and Pittsburgh Southern; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing on the largest scale, principally of iron and glass; mercantile, and commercial. *Hotels*—Monongahela, St. Charles, Seventh Avenue, St. James, Merchants', and Central. *Public halls*—Library, seats 1250; Opera House, seats

2100; and Fifth Avenue Theater, seats 1600. The site of the city is a natural amphitheater, environed on all sides by beautiful hills rising from 100 to 500 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and comprises the triangular plain enclosed by the Allegheny on the northwest, the Monongahela on the southwest, and Grant's hill and several others on the east.

PITTSBURGH, ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Population, 15,000. *Railroads*—Central of New Jersey; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; and Lehigh Valley; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—Coal-mining and manufacturing. *Hotels*—Eagle, Gething, St. James, and Farnham House. *Public halls*—Music, seats 1000; and Phoenix, seats 600.

PHOENIXVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY.

Population, 7000. Situated on the Schuylkill river, at the mouth of French river; also, on the Schuylkill Canal. The Phoenixville Iron Works are located here. *Railroad*—Philadelphia and Reading, and Pickering Valley Branch. *Business interest*—manufacturing. *Hotels*—Phoenix, and Washington. *Public halls*—Masonic, seats 1000; Temperance, seats 400.

POTTSVILLE, COUNTY SEAT OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, 20,000. Laid out in 1816. Orwigsburg was the first county seat, but, after a spirited contest, the court was removed to Pottsville in 1851. This borough is compactly built, and is the great coal-transportation center in the anthracite region. It has a number of churches, but few steeples. Its public buildings, schools, seminaries, and many private mansions, are creditable. The whole place may be recorded as a thriving hive of industry. Some of the largest iron works in the country are located here. *Railroad*—Philadelphia and Reading. *Business interests*—manufacture of iron, mining, and mercantile. *Hotels*—Exchange, Merchants', and Penn's. *Public halls*—Centennial, seats 350; Lyceum, seats 350; Mountain City, seats 600; Union, seats 800; and Academy of Music, seats 900. It is noted for the beauty of its situation and immense coal trade.

POTTSTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Population, 5500. Situated on the Schuylkill river. *Railroad*—Philadelphia and Reading. *Business interest*—Iron-manufacturing. *Hotels*—Madison, Merchants', and Farmers'. *Public halls*—Market, seats 600; Smith's, seats 250; and Saylor's, seats 250.

PHILADELPHIA, COUNTY SEAT OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Population, 900,000 (estimated). Was laid out in 1682. It is located on the peninsula formed by the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. The county court house is located at Sixth and Chestnut streets. A new court house was erected 12 or 15 years ago, on a part of Independence square. It is a plain brick building. The following figures will show what Philadelphia is:

Area	129 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles.	Public school teachers.....	1,878
Paved streets, over.....	657 "	Pupils—average attendance.....	83,000
Sewers	385 "	Number educated yearly.....	120,000
Gas mains.....	653 "	Banking capital.....	\$17,000,000
Water pipes	662 "	Number of factories.....	9,800
City railways, over.....	212 "	Number of steam boilers.....	3,000
Population, over.....	900,000	Estimated horse power.....	100,000
Building Associations.....	600	Capital employed.....	\$275,000,000
Capital of Building Associations.....	\$50,000,000	Material used.....	\$250,000,000
Dwelling houses.....	143,000	Hands employed.....	173,000
Do. owned by occupants (probably).....	100,000	Wages paid	\$78,000,000
Bath rooms.....	54,000	Amount of manufactured goods.....	\$600,000,000
Water rent.....	\$1,000,000	Exports	\$32,000,000
Daily water consumption.....	47,600,000 gallons.	Imports.....	\$24,000,000
Places of worship.....	575	Real estate valuation.....	\$600,000,000
Estimated accommodation.....	400,000	Debt of the city.....	\$50,000,000
Public schools.....	445	Actual assets to show for it.....	\$61,000,000
Value	\$5,500,000	Death rate.....	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ per 1,000

Railroads—Camden and Atlantic, foot of Vine street; Camden, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim, foot of South street; Pennsylvania (New York and Pennsylvania Divisions), Thirty-second and Market streets; Kensington Depot, Front street and Montgomery avenue; Amboy Division, foot of Market street, north side; Philadelphia, Newtown and New York, Thirty-second and Market streets; Philadelphia and Atlantic City, Pier 8, South Delaware avenue; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, Broad street and Washington avenue; Philadelphia and Reading (main line), Broad and Callowhill streets; Bound Brook Division; Germantown and Norristown Branch, Ninth and Green streets; West Chester and Philadelphia, Thirty-first and Chestnut streets; and West Jersey, foot of Market street, north side. *Business interests*—manufacturing, commercial, mercantile, etc. *Hotels*—Girard, Lafayette, Aldine, Continental, Colonnade, St. George, St. Cloud, American, Bingham, West End, St. Elmo, Merchants', and Washington. *Public halls*—Academy of Music, Horticultural, Walnut-street Theater, Chestnut-street Theater, Arch-street Theater, Park Theater, Eleventh-street Opera House, North Broad-street Theater, South Broad-street Theater, and City Museum. Second city in commercial importance and population in the United States.

RIDGWAY, COUNTY SEAT OF ELK COUNTY.

Population, 800. Was formed in 1833. It is located at the junction of the Clarion river and Elk creek. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs through it. It is a thriving manufacturing city, well supplied with industrial establishments, churches and public schools. Every building in the town is furnished, through pipes, with the very best spring water ever discovered. Two weekly newspapers and 11 printing offices.

READING, COUNTY SEAT OF BERKS COUNTY.

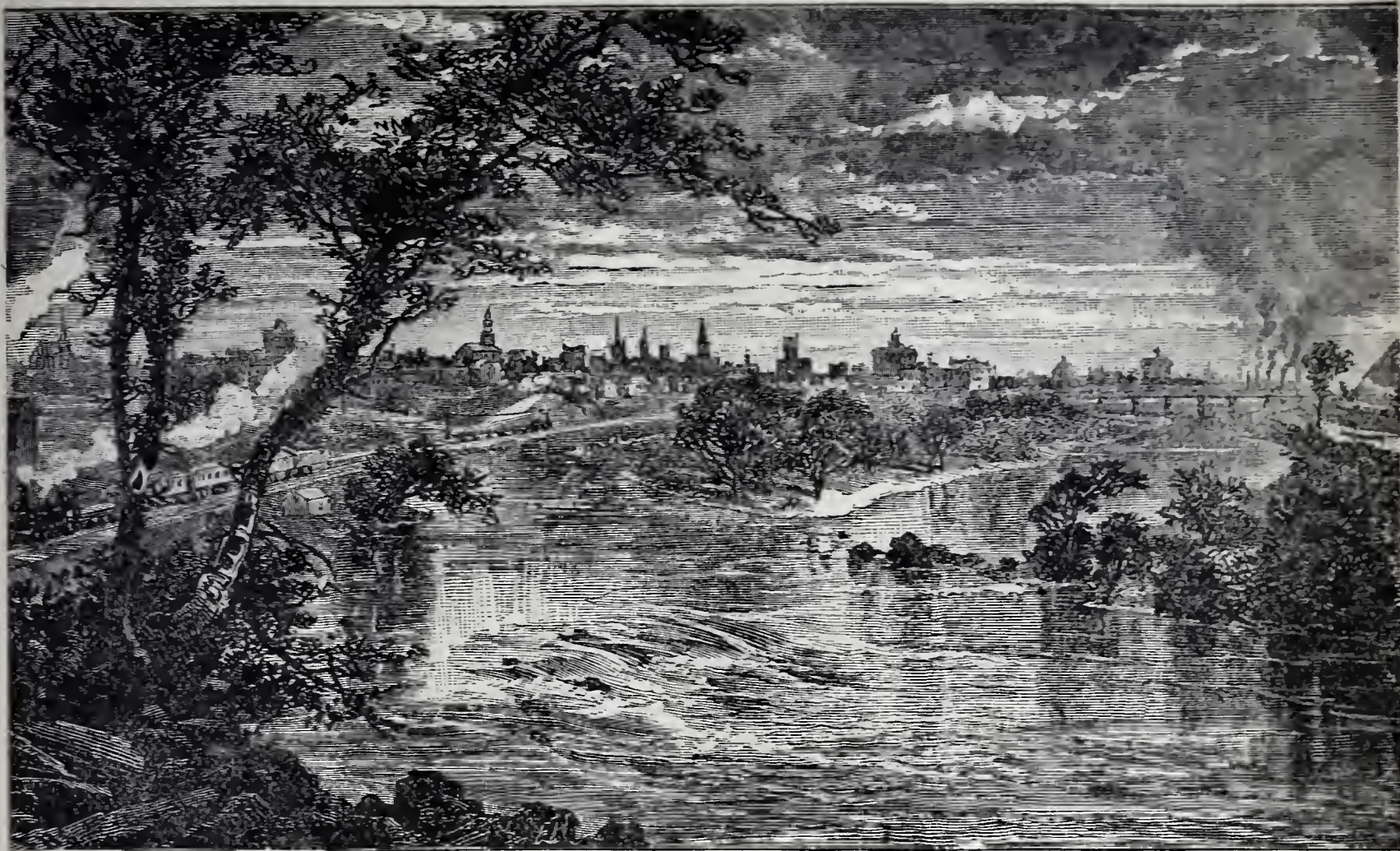
Population, 40,000. Was laid out in 1748. It has connections with Harrisburg (54 miles) and Philadelphia (52 miles). It is a well-planned city, containing an area of 4000 acres. Many of its large and splendid buildings and costly residences give evidence of the public spirit of the citizens. There are a number of buildings still standing which were erected in the early part of the eighteenth century. *Railroads*—Philadelphia and Reading; and Wilmington and Northern; street-car connection between depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing. *Hotels*—Mansion, American, Keystone, Mishler's, and Merchants'. *Public halls*—Library, seats 800; Männerchor, seats 800; Academy of Music, seats 1200; and Grand Opera House, seats 1000.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY.

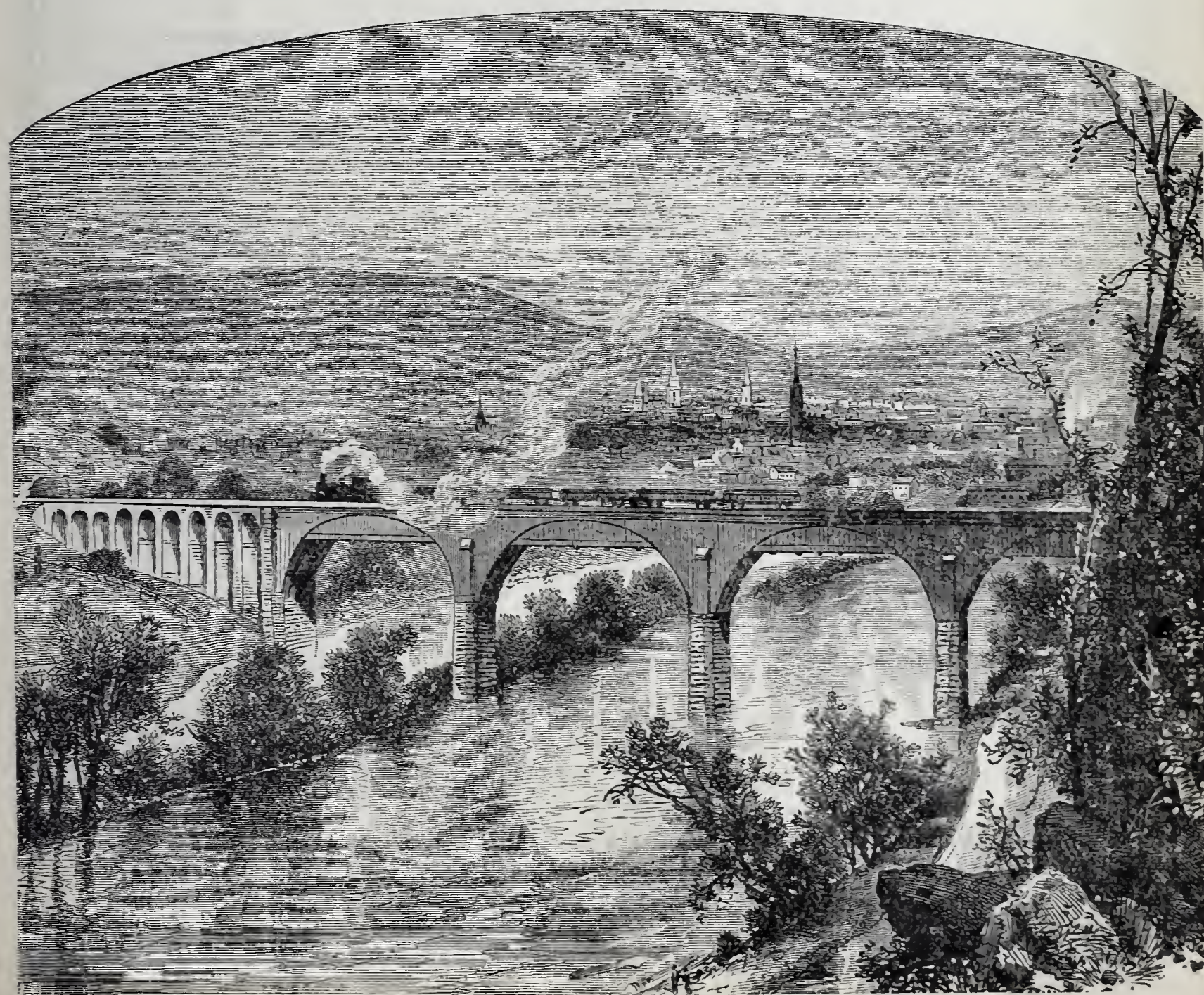
Population, 4000. Situated between the Ohio and Beaver rivers. *Railroads*—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago; and Cleveland and Pittsburgh; occupy same depot. *Business interests*—manufacturing. *Hotels*—Pavilion, St. James, and Doncaster House. *Public halls*—Powers', seats 400; and Town, seats 500.

SHARON, MERCER COUNTY.

Population, 6000. Situated on the Shenango river. *Railroads*—Atlantic and Great Western; and Erie and Pittsburgh; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Messer House, Carver House, and Shenango House. *Public hall*—Carver's Opera House, seats 800.



CITY OF ALLENTOWN.



CITY OF READING.

SCRANTON, COUNTY SEAT OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Population, 45,000. Situated on the Lackawanna river. *Railroads*—Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; occupy same depot; Central of New Jersey; occupies separate depot. *Business interests*—mining, manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Bristol, Herman House, Susquehanna House, Scranton House, and 65 smaller hotels. *Public halls*—Academy of Music, seats 1500; Odd-Fellows' Hall, seats 500; and 22 other public halls of smaller dimensions. Its shipping facilities, with the rich mines of coal in the vicinity, render it an active place of business.

SHAMOKIN, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Population, 7000. Situated on Shamokin creek. *Railroads*—Lehigh Valley; and Northern Central; occupy same depot; Philadelphia and Reading; occupies separate depot. *Business interests*—coal-mining. *Hotels*—National, and United States. *Public halls*—Helfenstein's Academy of Music, seats 600; and G. A. R. Opera House, seats 1100.

SMETHPORT, COUNTY SEAT OF McKEAN COUNTY.

Population, 800. Was laid out in 1807. No permanent settlement was made until 1822. The public buildings have been recently erected. They are neat and substantial, the court house particularly so. The town made very slow progress for more than half a century, but now it has become a thriving and enterprising place.

SOMERSET, COUNTY SEAT OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

Population, 1200. Was laid out in 1790. It is located near the center of the county. In 1833 the town was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary, and in 1872 it shared the same fate. It was again rebuilt, and now contains a number of buildings that would be a credit to any place or people. The Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad affords facilities of communication everywhere. The court house is a fine specimen of modern architecture.

SELINSGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY.

Population, 1600. This is the business center of the county. It was laid out by a Swiss named Anthony Selin, but at what time is not exactly known. It was, however, the resident place of Governor Simon Snyder in the year 1784. It is located on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Penn's creek flows through the town. The surroundings are notable for their great natural attractions. The Lutheran Missionary Institute, a beautiful edifice, is one of the most attractive buildings in the town. The home of Governor Snyder, a two-story stone building, neatly and substantially constructed, is still standing.

SUNBURY, COUNTY SEAT OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Population, 7000. Was laid out in 1772, and became a borough in 1797. For a long series of years the place languished, but its location being advantageous as a railroad center, its proximity to the coal mines and healthy location aroused the sleepy and sparse population to animation, and, within the last decade, it has become one of the most important inland towns in the State, for population and industries. *Railroads*—Northern Central; and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie Division); occupy same depot. *Business interests*—lumber, iron, coal, lime, &c. *Hotels*—Central, Empire, City, Neff House, Packer House, American House, and Clement House. *Public hall*—Opera House, seats 400.

STROUDSBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF MONROE COUNTY.

Population, 2500. Was laid out in the year 1806. It is situated in the lower Pocono valley. The streets are wide. Beside the public buildings, there are several churches and a number of industries of a local character. The dwelling-houses are set back 30 feet from the street lines, similar to many New England villages. The Delaware Water Gap is about four miles from Lewistown.

ST. CLAIR, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, 5200. *Railroad*—Philadelphia and Reading. *Business interests*—manufacturing and coal-mining. *Hotels*—Commercial, Marshall, and Merchants'. *Public hall*—Walker's, seats 800.

SHENANDOAH, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, 9000. *Railroads*—Lehigh Valley; and Philadelphia and Reading; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—mining (coal). *Hotels*—Merchants', National, Union, and United States. *Public halls*—Shoemaker & Son's, seats 500; Ferguson's, seats 400; Egan's, seats 400; and Roberts', seats 400.

TAMAQUA, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Population, 5960. *Railroads*—Central of New Jersey; and Philadelphia and Reading; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—coal, iron, mining, and manufacturing. *Hotels*—United States, and Beard's. *Public hall*—Seitzinger's, seats 400.

TUNKHANNOCK, COUNTY SEAT OF WYOMING COUNTY.

Population, 1500 (estimated). Was laid out in 1790, and incorporated in 1841. It is notable for its quietness as a town, and is the largest in the county. The Montrose Railroad intersects the Lehigh Valley at this place, thus affording the citizens railroad communication with the outside world. The court house is a magnificent building, three stories in height, with a well-proportioned steeple. The people are proverbial for enterprise.

TOWANDA, COUNTY SEAT OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Population, 6000. Was laid out in the year 1812. It is a thriving borough. The commercial, mining and manufacturing interests aggregate millions per annum. It has inexhaustible water power and excellent railroad facilities; three completed lines center there. Plenty of iron ore abounds in all the surrounding hills. *Railroads*—Barclay; Lehigh Valley; and State Line and Sullivan; occupy separate depots; State Line and Sullivan also occupies depot with Lehigh Valley. *Business interests*—manufacturing, mercantile, agricultural and coal-mining. *Hotels*—Elwell House, and Ward House. *Public hall*—Mercur's, seats 500.

TITUSVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Population, 9000. Situated on both sides of Oil creek, 18 miles east of Oil City. *Railroads*—Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh; and Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Parshall, European, Mansion, American, Robbins', and Goodwin's. *Public halls*—Parshall's Opera House, seats 1600; and Academy of Music, seats 600.

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY.

Population, 2300. This place—131 miles from Pittsburgh and 226 from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad—is, like Altoona, a creation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and commenced its career as a town in 1849. Previous to and during the Revolutionary War, Captain Logan (not the Mingo chief), a noted Indian, had his cabin at a large spring, now within the limits of Tyrone. After the Revolution he was deprived of the lands on which Tyrone is built by some white men, who purchased them in due form—a proceeding the Indian, in his ignorance, had omitted. He removed to the Indian town of Chinklacamoose (where Clearfield now stands), and died there—one of the very last representatives of his race in Pennsylvania. Tyrone is the point of junction of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, running through the bituminous coal fields and lumber regions of Clearfield and Center counties to Curwensville, distance 47 miles; of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, running to the city of Lock Haven, distance 55 miles, where connection is made with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and of the Lewisburg, Center and Spruce Creek Railroad—now in course of construction—running to Lewisburg, also on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.



THE FAMOUS WYOMING VALLEY, FROM BELL-VIEW, SHOWING THE CITY OF WILKESBARRE AND THE DELAWARE, LUZERNE COUNTY.

WILKESBARRE, County Seat of Luzerne County.

Population, 25,000. Was laid out in 1772. It is located on the east side of the Susquehanna river, about the center of the Wyoming valley. The Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads pass through it. The court house is a commodious building, with a large tower on the front center. In churches, public schools, homes for friendless children, atheneum, historical, and other organizations, the city has attained prominent eminence. Its many extensive industrial establishments largely give Wilkesbarre the title of a manufacturing city. It has all the elements of moral and financial greatness. *Railroads*—Central of New Jersey; and Lehigh Valley; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing and coal-mining. *Hotels*—Wyoming Valley, Luzerne, Exchange, and Bristol. *Public halls*—City Garden, seats 1200; Landmesser, seats 700; Music, seats 1200; Wood's, seats 800; and Meyer's Varieties, seats 500.

CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT, COUNTY SEAT OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Population, 20,000 (estimated). Was laid out in 1796. It is located on the north bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, in a section of unsurpassed natural beauty. The court house is a grand structure, with tower and steeple on the left front corner, built in 1860. The town is notable for its handsome streets, beautiful residences, elegant churches, public buildings, etc. Graceful cupolas and spires, in all parts of the city, indicate a prevailing religious sentiment. Lumber is the leading industry, although there are many other industrial works which entitle Williamsport to the title of an important manufacturing town. *Railroads*—Northern Central; and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie Division); occupy same depot; Philadelphia and Reading; occupies separate depot. *Business interests*—lumber and manufacturing. *Hotels*—City, Crawford, and Park. *Public hall*—Academy of Music, seats 800.

WASHINGTON, COUNTY SEAT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Population, 5500. Was laid out in 1781. The most attractive building and important institution is the Washington and Jefferson College. It is a very handsome edifice, and was consolidated by a number of Presbyterian synods. While it was an academy, Benjamin Franklin presented £50, in the year 1790, as a foundation for a library. A female seminary was established here in 1835. It is one of the best institutions in the country for imparting instruction in every branch of education to adorn the female mind and prepare them for the duties and cares of life. *Railroads*—Baltimore and Ohio; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis; and Waynesburg and Washington; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing. *Hotels*—Fulton, and Valentine. *Public hall*—Town, seats 700.

TIONESTA, COUNTY SEAT OF FOREST COUNTY.

Population, 670. Was made the county seat in 1866. It has considerable trade, and it has more than doubled its population within the past few years.

UNIONTOWN, COUNTY SEAT OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Population, 3000. Was laid out in 1769. The first court house was built in 1796. It has long been a prosperous inland town, with ample railroad communications for the transportation of rich mineral and agricultural products. The town is well laid out and beautified with handsome public buildings and private residences. Madison College is located here.

WEST CHESTER, COUNTY SEAT OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Population, 6500. Was laid out in the year 1786. This is one of the prettiest towns in the State. It is a great educational center, and the graduates of its schools are in nearly every department of public life. There is a general diffusion of intelligence among the citizens. The streets are well paved and lighted, as well as being shaded with ornamental trees. Its churches, public buildings, colleges, schools, and many private mansions, are notable for strength and beauty. *Railroads*—West Chester and Philadelphia; and Pennsylvania; occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—manufacturing and mercantile. *Hotels*—Green Tree, Sherman, Turk's Head, and Mansion House. *Public halls*—Horticultural, seats 800; and Odd Fellows', seats 300. Remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the excellence of its schools, and the elegance of its public buildings.

WARREN, COUNTY SEAT OF WARREN COUNTY.

Population, 4600. Was laid out in 1795. It is located near the confluence of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, northwest of these two streams. It has seven churches, a splendid union public school-house, great water power, and a number of large industrial establishments. The Northwestern State Asylum for the Insane is a large and beautiful array of fine buildings. *Railroads*—Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh; and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Erie Division); occupy separate depots. *Business interests*—mercantile, lumber, &c. *Hotels*—Four. *Public hall*—City, seats 300.

WELLSBORO', COUNTY SEAT OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Population, 1800. Was laid out in 1806. It is located within three miles of the center of the county, and is one of the finest towns in northern Pennsylvania. The residents are remarkable for their energy and enterprise. A little over half a century ago this section was a wild wilderness, isolated from the business world; now, the results of perseverance are evident in this town, with its many improvements and industries.

WAYNESBURG, COUNTY SEAT OF GREEN COUNTY.

Population, 1380. Was laid out in the year 1796, and incorporated in 1816. Its location is 46 miles south of Pittsburgh. The court house is a fine brick, with dome-like steeple, surmounted with the full-length statue of General Anthony Wayne. There are seven churches, a college, and a public school-house; and another college, 150 feet in length and 80 feet in breadth, is fast approaching completion. Jackson's Fort, built by the pioneers for protection against the Indians, is still standing, near the eastern line of the town. Ten-mile creek courses its way in front of the town.

WATSONTOWN, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Population, 1181. This town, 170 miles from Pittsburgh, is one of the early settlements of this beautiful valley. Not far from the town, on Warrior's run, was situated Freeland's Fort, which was captured by the British and Indians, who came down the valley of the Susquehanna in 1778. A number of the settlers were killed by this party of invaders, and all the men in the fort carried to Canada as prisoners, some of them not returning to their families for many years.

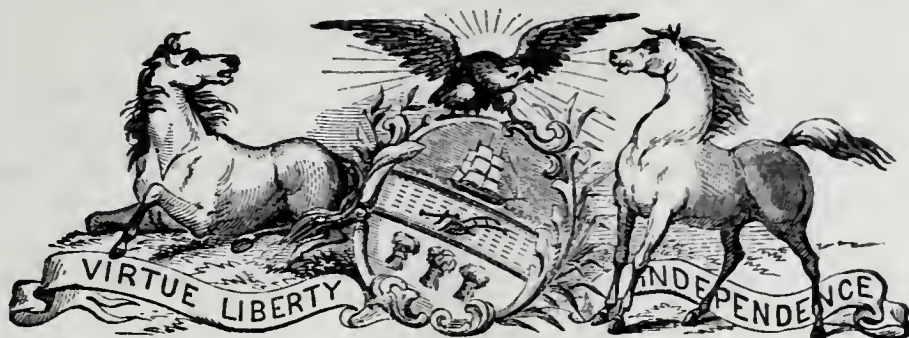
YORK, COUNTY SEAT OF YORK COUNTY.

Population, 16,500. Was laid out in 1741. It is located on the banks of Codorus creek, 11 miles from the Susquehanna river. The court house is a large building of brick and granite, the architecture Grecian. It is one of the finest buildings in the State. The old provincial court house, in which the Continental Congress assembled in 1777-78, is still standing. It has the old style of hip roof, with steeple springing up from the center. There are a number of other ancient buildings in the town. The county prison looks like an old Norman castle. The county hospital and almshouse are magnificent buildings. Turnpikes radiate from York, as a common center, to many localities. There are also ample railroad facilities. *Railroads*—Northern Central; and Pennsylvania; occupy same depot; Peachbottom; occupies separate depot. *Business interests*—manufacturing and agricultural. *Hotels*—National, Metzel, Pennsylvania, Central, and Washington. *Public halls*—Washington, seats 500; and Court House, seats 1200.



PENNSYLVANIA "SCHOONER," INWARD BOUND.

CITY OF HARRISBURG.



HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW—INDUSTRIES, INSTITUTIONS, MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS ADVANTAGES.

Two hundred and seventy years ago the first white man trod the soil where Harrisburg now stands. He belonged to the band of explorers headed by Captain John Smith, of Virginia fame; but it was not for a century after, that the first settler located—built his cabin and tilled the soil. He was an Indian trader—the first business man of the days of yore. As early as 1717, John Harris, the pioneer, became a “squatter sovereign,” and, for forty years, kept the most prominent trading post in the then western country. His son John, the founder of the city which bears his name, succeeded to the estate and business of his father, who died in 1748. During the French and Indian war, this locality, then called Harris Ferry, was an important point, and from that period it was, as it continues to be, the great thoroughfare between the East and the West, the North and the South. The earliest inhabitants of the locality were Scotch-Irish and Welsh, in whose breasts the love of liberty was a leading trait; and, when the oppression of the mother country became unbearable, they were not only the first with their patriotic resolves, but the very first company raised west of the Hudson which went to the relief of the beleaguered town of Boston in 1775, marching from here thence. Down through the war of the Revolution, the whisky insurrection of 1794, the war with England in 1812–14, the Mexican war, and the recent civil conflict, the people of this section were gallant and brave, and in the van.

The creation of the county of Dauphin, March 4, 1785, gave Harrisburg the seat of justice. On the 13th of April, 1791, it was created a borough, and, in 1860, it received its highest corporate honors—that of a city. The removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg, although suggested as early as 1787, and often moved in the Assembly, did not prove successful until, by the act of February, 1810, “the offices of the State government were directed to be moved to the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, within the month of October, 1812.” In December of the latter year the first sessions of the Assembly were held in the court house, and that body continued to occupy the building until the completion of the Capitol. Not until the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad through to the West did Harrisburg really assume the position which is now conceded her. Capital then began to seek this locality for investment. Its advantages have become widely known, and the town of twenty years ago is now a thriving city of over 30,000 inhabitants.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The character of the school buildings, the high standing of the teachers, and the unusually large attendance of scholars, place the city in the front rank in the system of public education. The Harrisburg Academy, founded seventy years ago, has sent forth into the world hundreds of young men fitted for entering a college course or for the active pursuits of life. The head of this institution at the present time is Mr. Jacob F. Seiler, a gentleman of fine classical education and a successful teacher. The Seminary of Miss Abby T. Woodward is one of the most prominent female educational institutions in the State.

The Fire Department of the city of Harrisburg, volunteer though it be, is, for efficiency, not to be excelled by that of any city. There are five first-class steamers, seven hose carriages, two hook-and-ladder carriages, under control of a chief and two assistants. The fire-alarm telegraph, running to all points of the city, renders invaluable service.

The Police Department is under the immediate direction of the Mayor, John D. Patterson, who, for three terms, has so ably and acceptably filled the executive office of the city. Tramps and vagrants avoid the city; burglaries and highway robberies are of rare occurrence, while the security to life and property is the city's boast. In this connection it may not be amiss to state that, during the late railroad riots, the citizens of Harrisburg, by promptly enrolling themselves at the call of the Mayor of the city and the Sheriff of the county, checked at the outset the riotous spirit of the “strikers” without the aid of the military.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are three daily newspapers: the *Telegraph*, edited by Charles H. Bergner, the Republican organ, and the *Harrisburg Daily Patriot*, edited by B. F. Myers, the Democratic organ, are the oldest dailies in the city; and the *Independent*, a newsy penny paper, edited by E. Z. Wallower.

In addition to these are several weekly newspapers, among them two German. All these papers are newsy and edited with ability. While alluding to the press of the city, the large establishment of the Hart Printing Company should not be omitted. Major Lane S. Hart is the present printer to the State.

THE CITY'S CHARITIES.

Few cities in the country take as good care of its poor as the city of Harrisburg. The systematic measures adopted by it prevent not only suffering, but effectually check beggary. And so, with the assistance of its benevolent societies and the combined efforts of its citizens, the curse of poverty is lifted from many households.

The Home for the Friendless, the Industrial Home, and the City Hospital, are a few of the purely charitable institutions organized for the special relief of the poor and the distressed.

The building owned by the Young Men's Christian Association is located on the corner of Second and Locust streets. This organization, one of the earliest in the country, has been doing efficient work, and in numberless ways been a useful auxiliary to the church. It has a fine library, and reading rooms and lecture rooms, while every opportunity is afforded for moral and religious instruction.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the center of the city, in a beautiful park of ten acres, stands prominently the Capitol of the Keystone State. It is a plain, substantial brick edifice, erected sixty years ago, at a cost of \$200,000. An unexpensive building, it is true, but just as comfortable and just as commodious as if it were built of marble, at a cost of three or four million dollars. The site is a commanding one, and the park surrounding it one of the prettiest in the country. It is beautifully laid out in floral *parterres*, its main features being the floral fountain, and the monument erected to commemorate the heroic deeds of the gallant Pennsylvania soldiers during the Mexican war, which is constructed of white marble, surrounded by a railing composed of old muskets used in that war, and is one of the attractions of the city. The Library of the State is located in the west wing of the Capitol building. It contains a law library unsurpassed in the Union. Considering the immense advantages and facilities of the State, the miscellaneous portion of the library is not as great as it ought to be; but, through the strenuous efforts of several of the librarians, who have been gentlemen of culture, it contains many books of great value. There being no public library in the city, that of the State is much resorted to by the citizens. Adjoining the legislative halls are the buildings for the different departments of the State—plain, substantial brick structures.

The Executive mansion is on Front street, north of Pine street. It is a plain three-story brick dwelling-house. The interior is handsomely furnished. The building was the gift of the city of Harrisburg. The present Executive, Governor Henry M. Hoyt, with his family, occupies the mansion.

In the northeastern part of the city is located the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital, the first institution erected by the State. The Commonwealth has reason to be proud of its many charitable institutions for the care of the insane poor, and that at Harrisburg still retains its status for efficient and skillful management, under Dr. John Curwen, who has been connected with the hospital from the beginning.

The building for the Home of the Friendless, a city charity, is a large four-story brick structure, located in the northern part of the city.

The Grand Opera House is one of the most spacious, comfortable and well-arranged buildings for lectures, theatrical entertainments, &c., in the State.

The principal business thoroughfares of Harrisburg are Market street, Market square, Second and Third streets. On Front street, overlooking the wide Susquehanna, with its numerous green islands, are located many fine private residences, those of Senator J. Donald Cameron, Henry McCormick, George Buehler, Jacob C. Bamberger, Jacob S. Haldeman, Henry Gilbert, William Calder, James McCormick, Charles L. Bailey, Spencer C. Gilbert, and Wayne McVeagh, being conspicuous. At the intersection of Third street, not far from the Water Works, stands the Soldiers' Monument, a tall monolith of stone, on the four faces of which are white marble badges, containing the names of the battles participated in by the brave sons of the Keystone State. The old Harris mansion, occupied by the venerable statesman of Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron, and the Maclay mansion, occupied by the principal of the Harrisburg Academy, are among the old historic buildings, around which cluster many reminiscences of the olden time. On Second, Third, and on several of the cross streets, are many fine residences.

The churches of Harrisburg are numerous. A number of them are of fine architectural appearance and costly structures, prominent among which are the Pine-street and Market-square Presbyterian churches, the Fourth-street Lutheran, and the Grace Methodist. The latter edifice, recently dedicated, will cost, when completed, \$150,000.

The Dauphin County Prison, erected on Walnut street, is one of the best-conducted penal institutions in the State. On a fine square, opposite the prison, fronting the Capitol grounds and occupying a whole square, the Federal Government has commenced the erection of a United States court house and post-office—a building long needed, as Harrisburg, although not a distributing post-office, is the second in importance in Pennsylvania.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The United States Hotel, William H. Emminger & Co., proprietors, is the oldest hotel in the city. It has been under its present management since 1865.

The Lochiel Hotel, George W. Hunter proprietor, was established many years ago.

The Jones House is a large structure at the corner of Second and Market streets.

The Bolton House has for many years been under the management of George J. Bolton.

BANKS.

The city of Harrisburg, to accommodate its manufacturers and business men, has, of course, its share of leading and reliable banking institutions. The oldest of these is the Harrisburg National Bank, of which Dr. George W. Reily is President, and Jeremiah Uhler, Cashier; the First National Bank of Harrisburg, of which William Calder is President, and George H. Small, Cashier; the Dauphin Deposit Bank, of which Henry McCormick is President, and James McCormick, Cashier; the Mechanics' Bank, Jacob C. Bamberger, President, and George Z. Kunkel, Cashier; and the Farmers' Bank, Daniel Eppley, President, and Fred. Fink, Cashier. All of these banks are perfectly reliable, and under the most efficient financial management.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Topographically, it is located in the center of an area unsurpassed by that of any inland city in the Union for its great advantages as a manufacturing locality and its immense facilities as a shipping point. The Kittatinny belt of limestone commences at the Hudson, just above West Point, Newburg being situated upon its escarpment on the North river. This wonderful development takes a southwestern direction, and is continuous from the Hudson almost, if not quite, to the Mississippi, from ten to thirty miles wide, and of a depth not yet ascertained. It is one of the early species of the rock called by geologists matinal, aurora, &c.—words indicating the morning. It possesses all the valuable qualities of limestone, especially that of conferring richness upon the adjacent soils, strength and durability as a building material, the chemical quality of a flux in the iron furnace, &c. The locality of this belt on the map pre-supposes the delightful climate that reigns over it, and, on the whole, it may be pronounced the most desirable stretch of ground, for its great size and absolute continuity, that exists in the world. Even east of the Hudson it confers its benefits, but from the Hudson to East Tennessee it is homogeneous, and, as an agricultural region, unsurpassed. The Lehigh region of Pennsylvania, the Lebanon valley, the Cumberland valley, and the valley of Virginia, are all parts of this grand Kittatinny valley.

It is bounded on the south by the range of hills, which, cut through by the Hudson at West Point, is gapped on the Delaware below Easton, on the Schuylkill below Reading, on the Susquehanna above Columbia, on the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, on the James at Balcony Falls, on the Roanoke at the Hawk's Nest, on the Yadkin (upper Pedee) at the Narrows, &c. This range of hills contains far the largest proportion of iron that is to be found in the United States, for iron is to be got upon almost every mile of their length, from Connecticut to Tennessee.

It is bounded on the north by the first spurs of the Allegheny range, and coal is as plentiful in this region as iron is in the other—a wall of iron on the south—a wall of coal on the north—and a submerged pavement of limestone, perhaps a mile in thickness, beneath this last, covered with a soil anticipating the husbandman's labors, the whole breathed over by a climate which, for the health and happiness of mankind, cannot be surpassed. Is there such a tract of land anywhere else in the world? If there be, the fact is not yet developed.

But this hill of limestone, covered with soil, has no mountains crossing it, only such elevations as form the collateral water-sheds of the streams that pass through it transversely. And if its direction be glanced at, it will be found to terminate in the seaboard near New York, and in the interior near the Mississippi—occupying a central line of the whole territory south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi—evenly dividing that magnificent area in a diagonal direction. This pre-supposes that the best line of railway, for the use of the inhabitants, in contemplation, should occupy Kittatinny valley. The railroad alluded to wants but a very few short gaps of completion now, and, when it is finished, it is easy to see that it will prove to be, probably, the most important road in the world.

Now, looking at the location of the city of Harrisburg, in reference to what has been just said, it is found to be in the midst of the Kittatinny valley, not quite 180 miles from the Hudson, with which it is connected by railway. It is on the great Pennsylvania Railroad, 106 miles from Philadelphia and 250 miles from the Ohio. A railway passes through it from Baltimore, running north to Lake Erie, striking the shores of that lake at two points—Buffalo and Erie. The Harrisburg and Potomac, and the Cumberland Valley railways, already extend far into the valley of Virginia, and will soon be continued down into Tennessee.

Within thirty miles of Harrisburg there is a pile of iron that has but to be shovelled away, containing millions of tons. Coal is within a few miles, and, within a radius of ten miles, there are extensive quarries of brown stone and granite for building and other purposes—the latter equalling the far-famed Quincy granite—with sand and quartz rock for making flint and plate glass, as yet an undeveloped business, but one which will necessarily invite capital, and that speedily. Limestone for all purposes, as heretofore remarked, is in abundance; and, surrounded by a rich agricultural region, with scenery unsurpassed, there is everything to induce the flow of capital in the direction of the city of Harrisburg.

As a railroad center, Harrisburg offers peculiar advantages. Besides being the termini of two leading lines of railroads, it is on the main line of the Pennsylvania and the Northern Central, and

will be a direct stopping point for Texas and Mexico when the Southern Pacific Railroad is completed, if that great feat is ever accomplished.

Harrisburg is not only the center of the great coal and iron trade, but, being the capital of the State, it is also a political center. Its great facilities and its immense advantages offered for industrial establishments are making and will continue to make it a great manufacturing city.

It is the center of a thrifty and intelligent population—its citizens are energetic and enterprising. The water supply, recently increased at an expense of nearly \$1,000,000, is unequalled by any city in the world for purity. The sewerage is unexcelled, while its educational facilities comprise seventy-eight public and seven private schools, with three academies. Over \$100,000 is annually expended in the support of the public schools under the magnificent system adopted by Pennsylvania, while the valuation of the school property exceeds \$500,000.

TO THE PEOPLE OF HARRISBURG.

We present to our readers and business community herewith a brief historical review of the prominent business houses and manufacturing firms of the city of Harrisburg. It will be interesting as an exhibit of the growth of the city for the past thirty years. The notices, as a group, embrace numbers of substantial and enterprising firms in every department of trade, including many specialties not to be obtained in any other market, and will be an assurance to those contemplating a visit for the purpose of purchasing supplies, that their every want can be fully satisfied.

KELKER & SONS,—*Wholesale and Retail Hardware, 17 southeast cor. Market Sq.*

The origin of the hardware house of Kelker & Sons dates back to the early history of the city of Harrisburg, and to the time when the present century was but in its infancy. The house was founded in 1805, and opened for business on March 15th of that year, by Frederick Kelker, the father of the head of the present firm, in copartnership with Abraham Oves and William Moore, under firm name and style of F. Kelker & Co., all from Lebanon, this State. For over six years this firm continued to do business, when, on April 1, 1811, the Messrs. Oves and Moore withdrew their interests, and Mr. Kelker carried on the business alone till July 11, 1823. On this date he turned the business over to two young men who had long been with him as salesmen, his failing health making it necessary for him to retire from active business. These two gentlemen, Geo. Ogelsby and Jacob Pool, under firm name of Ogelsby & Pool, remained together for six months, when, upon the death of Mr. Pool, his father, Mr. Samuel Pool, succeeded to his interest, and the firm name remaining the same, stood thus till March, 1832, at which time Mr. Pool disposed of his share to Mr. Joel Hinckley, who was also a former employee of Mr. Frederick Kelker. The firm of Ogelsby & Hinckley remained the same till November 18, 1842, in which year Rudolph F. Kelker, son of Frederick Kelker, purchased the interest of Mr. Joel Hinckley, and the business was continued under the firm name of R. F. Kelker & Co., and so remained till March 21, 1846, when, upon the death of Mr. Geo. Ogelsby, Mr. R. F. Kelker carried on the business until May 1, 1846, when a new firm was formed by the admission of his two brothers, Mr. Immanuel M. Kelker and Henry A. Kelker, the firm name being changed to Kelker & Brothers. No change occurred in this firm until May 13, 1851, at which date the senior partner, Mr. R. F. Kelker, retired on account of ill health. For over a quarter of a century and up to May 1, 1878, the remaining brothers conducted the business, the firm name, in accordance, being changed to Kelker & Bro. At the time last mentioned Mr. Immanuel M. Kelker purchased the interest of his brother Henry A. in real estate, and associated with him his two sons, Geo. B. and Frederick Kelker, and the firm became Kelker & Sons as it still remains. During this extraordinary long period of the existence of the house, but one change has occurred in the location of the place of business, which took place in 1857, when Kelker & Brother removed from the original location, No. 5 (now No. 9) South Front street, to the place occupied by the present firm. While the history of this house forms so interesting a chapter in the record of events, connected with our mercantile institutions, so the history of the building formerly standing, where now stands their spacious storehouse, and which forms a part of the same, will form interesting data in relation to the geographical distinctions of the city's history. The building was erected in 1814, and was the first-class hotel of Harrisburg up to the time of its renovation and change by Kelker & Brother in 1857. During this time it was the stopping place of many of the nation's eminent men. In 1825 it was known as the "Buffington House," and in that year was distinguished by having as a guest the then Vice President of the United States, John C. Calhoun, who was visiting the State capital. In 1839 it was called the "Nagle Hotel," in which year Martin Van Buren made it his stopping place, during his stay in Harrisburg, and was received with many ovations by the people. In 1849 it was the "Coverly House," and President Taylor rested here for a short time and was welcomed by all the citizens. Added to these illustrious guests might be mentioned Major Anderson, and, in fact, all eminent men of those days made it their headquarters when in Harrisburg. It was purchased by Kelker & Brother in 1856, who took possession of it the following year, changing its interior to adapt it to their mercantile uses, and, in 1878, enlarged and repainted it. It is now a building 95 feet in length, of three stories. The storeroom is 20 feet wide, the three floors being devoted to the storage and display of heavy and light Hardware, farmers' and gardeners' Tools and Implements, mechanics' Tools, building and architectural Hardware, merchant Iron and Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, etc., making a variety not excelled by any in this portion of the State, and presenting advantages to buyers, at wholesale or retail, in assortment and prices, in many instances not to be duplicated at any other place. The business principles of this house have always been based upon absolute business integrity, correct representations and strict economy, with an effort to oblige customers and deserve their patronage.

Natives of the capital city; the senior member, Mr. Immanuel M. Kelker, born in 1822, Geo. B. in 1852, and Frederick in 1858. Both in social and business circles all are too well known to make any personal mention necessary. After the long, useful and successful career of the house, in which they have been so largely instrumental in advancing the welfare of the community, it is but justice to accord to them the expressed respects due to a successful commercial life, which has maintained throughout the highest standard of honorable distinction.

E. K. MEYERS,—*Livery Stables, 233 and 235 Blackberry Av.*

One of the most prominent and well-regulated Livery establishments in the city is that of Mr. E. K. Meyers, located at 233 and 235 Blackberry avenue. It is one of the best as well as one of the oldest of its kind in the city, having been in existence for over 25 years. It came into the hands of the present proprietor in July, 1877, who has shown admirable management in and adaptation to his business, and is enjoying a flourishing patronage. He has as good stock and equipments as are to be found in the city, and sufficient conveyances to supply any demands that may be made either for pleasure, business or funerals, by day or night, with careful drivers to attend the same when desired. He employs four men and occupies two stables, one 30x110 feet, the other 28x90 feet, and has every facility for boarding horses by the day or month. Mr. Meyers is a native of Bedford, Pa., came to Harrisburg in 1874, and began his present business here in 1877.

MECHANICS' BANK,—*Jacob Bomberger, cor. Third and Market Sts.*

Banking houses of high character and sterling worth are invaluable to a community. It is through them the industries and the channels of trade, commerce and agriculture are carried on, money values regulated and investments made. Among the old reliable and substantial Banking houses of the State of Pennsylvania, the name of Mr. Jacob Bomberger of the Mechanics' Bank of this city takes a leading position. Originally chartered as a State Bank in 1852, it was successfully conducted as such for 15 years, and from that time has been carried on by Mr. Bomberger as a Banking house, and has attained under his able management the confidence of the community and the reputation as one of the solid financial institutions in the State. A general Banking business is conducted, Deposits received subject to sight check, Exchange effected, Commercial Paper negotiated and investments made.

Mr. Jacob Bomberger is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Harrisburg, and the Mechanics' Bank has always been a favorite institution, and its affairs conducted on an honorable, liberal and conservative policy.

FARMERS' BANK,—*Cor. Third and Market Sts.*

This well-known and reliable institution was organized in May, 1872, and incorporated as a State Bank in 1873, with a capital of \$100,000, all of which has been paid in. From its organization, its career and operations have been of such a pronounced and obvious character, as to demand more than ordinary attention in our reviews of the fiduciary institutions of the State. The business of the Bank is extensive, and its affairs have always been managed with caution and foresight. The Philadelphia correspondent of the Bank is the Philadelphia National Bank, and of New York the Metropolitan Bank of that city. The officers and directors are gentlemen prominent in their various vocations, all of whom are well and favorably known in the community. The President is Mr. Daniel Eppley, and Cashier Mr. F. C. Fink, who have been connected with the Bank since its organization. The Directors are: Mr. Daniel Eppley, Esq., the President of the Bank; Mr. John Matter, well known as a farmer and proprietor of extensive sales stables; Mr. Peter K. Boyd, prominent in the fine furniture trade of this city; Mr. Henry Gingrich, the well-known capitalist and farmer of Cumberland county; Mr. T. L. Wallace, freight agent Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. G. F. Rohrer, proprietor of the old-established Merchants' Line; Mr. Henry Atticks and David Dietz, of Cumberland county, prominent as capitalists and farmers; Mr. John F. Kerper, one of the leading grocers of the city; F. C. Fink, Esq., the capable and efficient Cashier of the Bank; and John H. Weiss, Esq., the well-known lawyer and attorney of this city. With such a management, the Farmers' Bank is an institution of which every citizen is justly proud, and in the possession of which the Capital City is to be felicitated.

HARRISBURG NATIONAL BANK,—*18 South Market Square.*

The Harrisburg National Bank of this city occupies a position, by virtue of its age, history and magnitude, in a fiduciary sense, particularly eminent and peculiarly its own. It has always wielded a controlling influence upon the finances of this community. The Harrisburg Bank was chartered in 1814, and organized by electing the following officers: President, Wm. Wallace; Cashier, John Downey; Directors, John McCleery, J. Hershey, D. Ferguson, Wm. Wallace, Jacob M. Haldeman, Thos. Brown, John Shorn, Abram Oves, and Peter Keller. The first business of the Bank was transacted at the corner of Second street and Cherry avenue. In 1814 it was moved to the east corner of Market square, in 1817 to its present location. The magnificent edifice now occupied by the Bank was erected in 1854, on the site formerly occupied by a building erected in 1790, by Dr. John Luther. This building was sold by Luther in 1809 to the Philadelphia Bank and occupied by them as a Branch of that Bank until 1817, when it passed into the possession of the Harrisburg Bank. In 1864 it became a National Bank with a capital of \$300,000, and a surplus of \$130,000, which it still continues to maintain. The present officers of the institution are: President, Dr. Geo. W. Reily; Cashier, Jeremiah Uhler; Directors, Charles L. Bailey, John J. Clyde, Wm. R. Gorgas, Jacob Haehnlen, Henry A. Kelker, George W. Reily, Daniel Shellenberger, John B. Simon, and Jeremiah Uhler. Among these gentlemen will be observed names that are synonymous with integrity, and closely associated with the history of Harrisburg's progress and development. It is the oldest Bank in central Pennsylvania, with a history reaching through three wars, and three periods of financial depression in business, and it still stands on as firm a base as ever.

JONES HOUSE,—*H. Neidig, Proprietor, cor. Market St, and Market Square.*

Harrisburg has always been noted for the excellence of its hotels, conspicuous among which is the well-known and popular Jones House, located at the corner of Market square and Market street, now conducted under the proprietorship of Mr. H. Neidig, a gentleman well and favorably known to the traveling public. The central situation of this house, it being but a short distance from the depots and the State Capitol, makes it a favorite resort of prominent merchants, politicians and others, whose business calls them to the Capital City. The house was erected about 1858, and is the largest hotel in Harrisburg, having a frontage of 175 feet on Market street, and of 56 feet on Market square. It is constructed of pressed brick, with elaborate ornamental window caps and cornices, contains nearly 100 chambers, and has accommodations for more than 200 guests. All the rooms are large, airy, well lighted, ventilated, and well furnished with every comfort and convenience. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and, during the winter months, is heated throughout by steam, and is, without exception, the largest and best-appointed Hotel in the Capital City. The *cuisine* is under capable and efficient management, and the table is at all times supplied with all seasonable articles obtainable from the best markets. The polite and genial host, Mr. H. Neidig, has made many friends among the traveling public, and is highly esteemed, and his very thorough and efficient management is highly appreciated by his large concourse of patrons. Special inducements are offered to travelers, especially to commercial men, and large and spacious sample rooms are especially set apart for their accommodation. Mr. Neidig is thoroughly experienced in hotel management and one of the most popular men in the Capital City. In connection with this house is a first-class livery, where can be had, at all times, stylish landaus, coupes and driving carriages, at moderate rates.

S. T. FRAIN,—*Maclay St., or Asylum Crossing.*

This gentleman is interested in a number of enterprises, which, though distinct in their character, are closely connected one with the other. In a frame building, located as above, he carries on the business of a Wheelwright, manufacturing, to order, road and spring Wagons of every description. This enterprise he started in 1878. In connection with the above, he is also engaged in the Blacksmithing business in an adjoining building. This establishment was organized in 1877. In a one-story frame building, connected with the others, he manufactures Boots and Shoes, in which are employed four hands. This was also commenced in 1877. He is also the proprietor of the Central Boarding House, located in a three-story frame building, adjoining which he also has a Cigar store and a Barber shop. The Boarding House was opened in 1874, and the Cigar store and Barber shop in 1875, all of which are doing a good business. Every detail is managed by the industrious proprietor, who is a native of Union county, Pa., and came to this city in 1864.

DAVID CASSEL,—*Dealer in Coal, Kindling Wood and Lumber, cor. State & Canal Sts.*

This business was started in 1874 in a small way, and has continued to increase in proportion, and now may be truly classed as among the leading establishments of its kind in the city. He deals in Lykens Valley, Wilkesbarre, Brookside and other leading Coal, and Kindling Wood for family use, and a general stock of Lumber for building purposes. All Coal is kept under cover and served to consumers free from slack or dirt.

Mr. Cassel is a native of Harrisburg, born in 1830, and has been more or less identified with its interests.

UNITED BRETHREN BENEFICIAL SOCIETY;

Home Office, 336 Market St.

While there are many organizations for the purpose of assisting a man's family in case of his death, or accident befalling him, there is also an organization in our midst whose province is to give aid, when a man is prostrated by sickness and unable to make provision for the wants of himself and family. This organization is called the U. B. Beneficial Society, organized in August, 1877. Its beneficiaries pay to the Society a fee of three dollars on application, two dollars and twenty-five cents annually for four years, an annual fee thereafter of one dollar and twenty-five cents, and a small sum as weekly dues. The weekly dues are assessed *pro rata* according to age, and only in case of sickness of any of the beneficiaries. The Society issues certificates which entitles a member to the sum of five dollars per week in case of sickness or disability, and on payment of twice the above amount as dues, etc., will pay ten dollars per week. Another feature of this Society is that it has a department for paying funeral benefits. The payment of one dollar on application, fifty cents annually for four years and an annual fee of twenty-five cents, with *pro rata* funeral assessments according to age, will entitle the beneficiary to a certificate of membership, and the payment to his heirs or legal representatives of a funeral benefit of one hundred dollars. Although this Society is yet in its infancy, it has over 500 members, and its business is increasing so rapidly that agencies have been opened in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, Iowa, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. It has also paid to its members over \$1000 in sick and funeral benefits. In health we should prepare for sickness, and a little reflection on the part of a candid, thoughtful person, will convince them of the advantages to be derived from being a beneficiary of this Society. Life insurance provides for dependent ones, provided the policy is kept in force by promptly paying all dues. Protracted sickness or disability may render it impossible for the man of limited means to pay these dues; but if he is a beneficiary in this Society his weekly sick benefits will keep his life insurance in force and leave a balance for himself and family. As an evidence of the reliability of this Society we need but refer to the names of its officers. The officers are: President, Geo. A. Mark; Vice President, Lewis Peters; Secretary, A. L. Groff; Treasurer, Amos Hershey; General Manager, G. W. M. Rigor; Directors, Z. Warner, I. L. Kephart, A. H. Putt, and D. S. Early. The home office is at No. 336 Market street.

HOVERTER & SON,—Coal and Wood Dealers, 1208 North Third St.

Among the leading of the prominent coal merchants of the Capital City is the reliable firm of Hoverter & Son, successors of Snoddy & Sollers. A full and complete stock of Coal and Wood, to the value of \$1500, is always carried, consisting of the well-known standard Lykens Valley, Brookside, Schuylkill, Lorberry Coal, and pine, oak, and hickory Wood, kindling and cord Wood. The sound judgment and a thorough business experience of 15 years enable this firm to give entire satisfaction in every particular. All their Coal and Wood is kept under cover, the sheds being 150 feet long, with an angle of 40 feet additional and 20 feet wide, affording them ample facilities for drying Wood and protecting Coal. These gentlemen have a firm basis of popular esteem and favor, and enjoy the confidence and good will of the entire community, and are, consequently, conducting a large and steadily increasing business.

Mr. George W. Hoverter, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Lebanon county, and has, for more than 15 years, been prominently identified with the Coal business. He represented his district as a member of the last Legislature, serving his constituents honorably and faithfully, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of those he represented. He is well and favorably known in Harrisburg as a business man, for his upright and honorable dealings in all his transactions. Mr. Harvey C. Hoverter, his son and partner in the business, is a young, energetic and enterprising business man, affable and courteous, and always uses his best endeavors to please and give entire satisfaction to all customers. Under the able and judicious management of Messrs. Hoverter & Son, the Coal and Wood business, as now conducted by them, has largely increased, and the special inducements that are offered by them are readily taken advantage of by all classes of the community of the Capital City. Messrs. Hoverter & Son are the wholesale agents for Harrisburg and the Cumberland valley, for the celebrated Rausch Creek, Lorberry Coal, of Miller, Greaff & Co., miners and shippers of Pine Grove, Schuylkill county.

W. S. DUNCAN,—Retail Tobacconist, cor. Third and Walnut Sts.

This is one of the finest retail Tobacco stores in the city. It was established 12 years ago, and has always enjoyed a first-class custom. Mr. D. L. Duncan, the manager, is well known as a thorough business man, who understands catering to the wants of the trade in every particular. The custom is almost purely local, and, as this establishment is opposite the fine Opera House and almost directly opposite the new Post-Office building, there is every reason to assure us that, when the latter edifice is completed and occupied, the trade of this house will be second to none of its kind in the city. Mr. D. L. Duncan, the manager of this establishment, is a native of this county, having been born in this neighborhood in 1842, and has occupied several political positions, among others, that of collector of county taxes.

LOCHIEL HOTEL,—Cor. Third and Market Sts.

Harrisburg, from its geographical position and the great central point of an extensive manufacturing district, and also the capital of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, attracts toward it great numbers of capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, statesmen, politicians, and others, for whose accommodation there are several first-class hotels, the most prominent and best known being the "Lochiel," of which Col. George W. Hunter is the owner and proprietor. This house, situated at the corner of Third and Market streets, occupies the most central position in the city; but two blocks from all the depots, and nearly directly opposite to the Court House, and but one block from the State Capitol grounds, make it the most convenient stopping-place for all classes of travelers. It presents an imposing facade, with its ornamental cornices, window caps, copings, balconies and verandahs. In its interior furnishings, decorations and appointments, it is the most complete of any other hotel in the city. Every improvement that has been brought out in the past few years for the comfort and convenience of hotel guests, has been introduced into the "Lochiel." Col. Hunter, the popular proprietor and owner, is well known, and, under his capable and efficient management, the "Lochiel" has become the favorite resort, and its name is better known outside of Harrisburg than that of any other house in the city. Col. Hunter has gained hosts of friends by his courtesy and the great interest he always takes in the care, comfort and convenience of his guests.



WM. BUEHLER & SON,—General Insurance Agents, cor. Second & Walnut Sts.

The agency conducted by Messrs. Wm. Buehler & Son was originally started in 1861 by Wm. Buehler, Esq., the senior member of the firm, and, in consequence of the popularity and reliable character of the companies he represents, and his eminent qualifications for the position he fills, has met with remarkable success. He has the State Central Agency for Pennsylvania for the following named companies: Insurance Company of North America—capital and assets, \$6,552,000; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company—capital and assets, \$1,835,233; Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.—capital and assets, \$654,791. In addition to these, he has the District Agency for the following companies: Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of New York—capital and assets, \$366,893; Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Glasgow, Scotland—capital and assets, \$1,580,342; Union Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia—capital and assets, \$366,593; New York City Insurance Company of New York—capital and assets, \$430,340. The following named companies are represented by Messrs. William Buehler & Son in Harrisburg and vicinity: Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Commonwealth of Boston, Mass., Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company of New York, Scottish Commercial of Glasgow, Union Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Liverpool and London and Globe London Commercial Union Assurance Company, and New York City Insurance Company. The firm, as it now stands, was organized in 1874, and conducts the local business for the companies above named. The individual members of the firm are William Buehler and H. B. Buehler, the latter being a son of the former. There are two departments, viz., State and local, and in these a force of seven clerks is required to transact the large and continually increasing business. Both members of the firm are fully posted upon all matters pertaining to Fire Insurance, and the companies which they represent are exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of such eminently practical men to superintend the management of their affairs in this city.

Wm. Buehler, Esq., the senior member, is a native of Erie, Pa., and H. B. Buehler, Esq., is a native of Philadelphia. They have, however, resided in Harrisburg for many years, and have been closely identified with the commercial interests of this community.

W. J. ADAMS,—Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture, Upholstery and Carpets,
106 and 108 South Second St.

This business was started in 1863 by Messrs. Eusminger and Adams, who, in 1868, were succeeded by Mr. Adams. With a stock of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a business of from \$25,000 to \$27,000 is annually transacted. The four-story brick edifice, 31x80 feet, at 106 and 108 South Second street, erected by Mr. Adams and occupied by him in October, 1879, is specially adapted to the business carried on. It is fitted up with special reference to proper display of the large and well selected stock, which is always to be found therein. An elevator is one of the conveniences of the establishment, by which customers are saved the labor of climbing stairs in passing to the different floors, while examining goods. This house is the largest of its kind in the city, a fact upon which the enterprising proprietor may be congratulated. The trade is not confined to any particular locality, but extends throughout a large scope of territory, reaching even to central Ohio. There are four departments: first, Carpets; second, Furniture and Bedding; third, Finishing of Furniture; fourth, Upholstery. Each department gives employment to a number of competent and experienced employees. A specialty is made of Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Mr. Adams is a native of Ireland, born in 1835, and came to this city in 1861. He served the country of his adoption with credit and honor during the Rebellion, and in later years was elected a member of the city council, a position which he filled acceptably to his constituents. He is a gentleman of fine business perceptions and sterling integrity. Commencing his business career upon modest capital, he has, by industry and energy, built up one of the finest business enterprises in the city.

JOHN P. KELLER,—House-Furnishing Goods, Jobbing and Retail,
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.

This enterprise was originated in 1866, by the present proprietor. The store at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, used as a display and salesroom, is packed with an endless variety of useful household articles. In addition, four large warerooms are in use for the storage of surplus stock. The trade is not confined to the city, but extends throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Keller is the owner, patentee and manufacturer of Coover's Patent Graduated Measure, a useful and convenient device for measuring accurately any quantity from a gill up to a quart. For family and the dairy use, and for pharmacutists and retail dealers in different liquids, this measure is greatly superior to any other, it being a cheap, neat, simple and substantial graduated standard. He also makes a specialty of Baby Carriages, Baskets and Tinware, of which he has a large and varied assortment. He is a native of Harrisburg, and is widely known as an upright and honorable business man.

JOHN. A. KRAMER,—Plumber and Gas Fitter, 912 North Third St.

This business was established by Mr. John A. Kramer, and is an evidence of what energy, perseverance, economy, shrewd business tact, honest and earnest effort, fair dealing, and a thorough knowledge of the business will accomplish. He was born in this city on the third day of June, 1849, and in early life he was apprenticed to Mr. F. A. Bowman to learn the trade in which he is now engaged. He, in 1872, with scarcely \$10 of capital, embarked in the business for himself, and went to work with a firm determination to succeed. He now owns and occupies a fine three-story residence—built by himself—19½ feet front by 28 feet deep. The first story and cellar is entirely occupied in his business. He now has a stock amounting to \$1500, and his business, per annum, amounts to \$2500. He employs two hands, to whom he pays \$60 per month. His stock consists of a full line of Gas Fixtures, Hydraulic Rams, Hydrants, etc., etc., all of which he keeps constantly on hand, and makes a specialty of Steam Fitting. He superintends all the work entrusted to him. Mr. Kramer is not only a shrewd and attentive business man, but a useful member of society.

MRS. C. L. KIES,—Toys and Confections, 610 North Third St.

This establishment was opened in 1854 by Julius Robeck. The business was carried on by him until his decease in 1865, since which time it has been under the management of Mrs. Robeck, now Kies. This establishment is a fine three-story brick building. A full and complete assortment of Toys and Novelties of the latest styles, and Confections in great varieties and of the best makes, with Fruits, both foreign and domestic, in their season, are always kept. Also a variety of China Toys, Ornaments and Vases. In connection with the above, Mrs. Kies has on the second floor fine parlors, where she serves to her patrons Ice Cream of fine quality and flavor. Mrs. Kies is a native of York county, Pa., but came to this city about thirty years ago, and has since resided here.

WALTER NESSEL,—Confectionery and Fruit Dealer, 703½ North Third St.

This gentleman displays in his Fruit and Confectionery emporium, at 703½ North Third street, one of the finest and choicest selections of Fruits and Confections of home and foreign manufacture—excluding Whitman's celebrated goods. The most luscious Grapes—of the Concord, Isabella, Hartford and other varieties, and all foreign and domestic Fruits in season, from the first ripening in Southern climes to the end of the seasons in our latitudes.

Mr. Nessel was born in New York city, June 28, 1862, and came to Harrisburg in 1869, and while yet a young man, conducts a business with a stock he never allows to run below \$200, and transacts an annual trade of about \$1,000.

A. JACKSON,—*Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, Yarns, &c., 809 North Third St.*

Notwithstanding the fact, that in many dry-goods stores there is to be found a line of Hosiery, Notions, and Fancy Goods, there is always room for enterprise in this direction as a distinct branch of trade, and this fact is fully exemplified in the business experience of Mr. A. Jackson, of No. 809 North Third street, whose "Bazaar" is filled with a choice stock of the finest novelties known to the trade. A specialty is made of Mottos and Perforated work, Zephyrs, Yarns and Knit Goods. It was started in 1877 by the present proprietor, who, by active business application and attention to the wants of his patrons, has succeeded in building up a large trade. The store is 12x22 in a fine three-story brick building. The trade is not confined to any particular locality, but embraces a large scope of country round about.

Mr. Jackson is a native of Perry county and has resided in this city since 1877. He is a gentleman of energetic and industrious habits, pleasing manners, sterling integrity and correct business principles, and is well calculated to conduct this or any other business in which he may engage.

JAMES McCLELLLEN,—*Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, etc., 1300 North Sixth St.*

Is one of the leading establishments of its kind in Harrisburg. He deals largely in Stoves, Heaters and Ranges of all kinds in an endless variety, and also carries on the business of a tinsmith and sheet-iron worker, making a specialty of roofing and spouting, and of putting on slate roofs. He carries a stock of about \$1000, and his annual business aggregates \$4500, with a trade throughout the city and surrounding country.

Mr. McClellen was born in Reading, Pa., March 6, 1826, and began business in Harrisburg in 1877. Prior to this time he had been in business in Patterson, Mifflin county, Pa., and, during an intervening period of 11 and a half years, he was foreman of maintenance of the "way" department in tinning, slating, etc., for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

JOSEPH HURSH,—*Dealer in Coal and Wood, 643 Broad St.*

This establishment, although of recent foundation, is one which is favorably known throughout the city. It was opened in 1877 by Hursh & Bro., upon small capital; but, by keeping only the best qualities of Coal, screening it well before sending it out and giving full weight, largely increased the trade. About 400 tons of Coal are usually kept on hand; the aggregate number of tons sold per annum will reach about 2500. The yard is about 100x140 feet, quite ample for the purpose for which it is used. Two hands are employed, besides the proprietor, who is a working man himself. He gives his personal attention to the business in all its details, and strives to render satisfaction to all his patrons. The custom is entirely local. Mr. Hursh is a native of York county, Pa., and came to this city in 1871, where he has resided ever since. He succeeded the firm of Hursh & Bro. in 1879.

A. M. STEEVER,—*Druggist, cor. Sixth and Boas Sts.*

This establishment, located at the corner of Sixth and Boas streets, is a thoroughly competent Pharmaceutist and Druggist of long experience, and employing only practical assistants, who pay especial attention to compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes. He keeps a complete assortment of the best and freshest Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles, carrying a stock of about \$1500. Mr. Steever started this enterprise in 1874 upon small capital, and has succeeded in building up a prosperous business. The store is fitted up with especial reference to the drug business and contains all the modern conveniences. The trade is almost exclusively local, but is generally of the better class. Mr. S. was born in Dauphin county in 1850, and has resided in this city since 1874.

R. J. PETERS & SON,—*Retail Grocery and Tobacco, cor. North and Third Sts.*

This is an old-established business stand, having been started in 1863 by the senior partner of the present firm. One room and wareroom in the large three-story brick building are used for the purposes of the business, which consists of a general line of Groceries, at retail, and a full stock of Tobacco and Cigars, which are sold wholesale and retail. The present firm was organized during the current year, the senior proprietor associating his son with him in the business under the style of R. J. Peters & Son. The trade of the house is confined to the city and vicinity, though orders for Cigars have been sent to distant points.

PENN FILE WORKS,—*C. P. Sheetz, Proprietor, cor. North St. and Cedar Av.*

Was started in 1870 by the present proprietor, under whose judicious management the business has prospered. The workshop is provided with machinery and modern facilities for the manufacture of Files of all kinds and sizes. Special attention is given to the recutting of Files of all kinds, which is done in a workman-like manner and at short notice. Mr. Sheetz employs none but the best workmen; having an experience of 10 years in the business, the work turned out will compare favorably with that of any other establishment. The trade of this house is not confined alone to the city, but extends throughout central Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheetz was born in Harrisburg in 1846, and has spent his whole life here.

E. A. KEPNER,—*Musical Instruments and Supplies, 30 South Third St.*

About September 1, 1879, Mr. Ed. Kepner, a well-known musical amateur, engaged in the business with which he is now identified, and the fine display of Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, Sheet Music, Stationery, etc., to be seen in his place, is an evidence that the well-known taste of the proprietor has been utilized in making an admirable selection. Born in this city in 1853, and although young in years, he has built up a first-class trade. With a stock of about \$4000 he is able to supply any general demand. He is also agent for the Mathushek, Fisher, Knabe and Lawrie Pianos, whose excellence is known to all musicians.

"STATE CAPITAL" GROCERY,—*S. W. Oyster, Prop., cor. Third & State Sts.*

This house was first opened as a Grocery in 1849 by Jacob Reel, who occupied the stand for a number of years, when he sold out to Mr. Thos. Jones, who was succeeded by J. Shisler, and he, in turn, in 1876 by the present enterprising owner. He keeps a complete stock of fine Groceries, imported and domestic Fruits, with every luxury for table use. Mr. Oyster, from a capital of \$2500, does an annual business of about \$15,000.

Mr. Oyster was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1850, but has spent nearly his whole life in Harrisburg.

SAMUEL P. WAGNER,—*Plumbing and Gas-fitting, 348 Broad St.*

This establishment, at 348 Broad street, was originally owned by Ed. Tunis; at his decease, Mr. Wagner purchased the business January, 1879, located in a one-and-a-half-story frame, 17x95 feet. His annual business approximates about \$1000, two workmen being employed. Mr. Wagner keeps a full line of Gas Fixtures, Hydraulic Rams, etc., and gives special attention to all kinds of job work, and is honorable and upright in all his dealings. Mr. Wagner is a native of Harrisburg, and is 28 years of age.

HARRISBURG STEAM BOILER AND TANK WORKS, *ROBERT TIPPETT'S SONS, Junction Pennsylvania Railroad and Race St.*

Having given lengthy descriptions of the production and manufacture of iron from the crude ore to the finished plate, in this volume, our work would be incomplete without mentioning in detail some of the representative establishments engaged in the construction of heavy work of which iron is the material. Few, if any, have contributed more largely to spread the fame of the Capital City than that of Messrs. Tippet's Sons, proprietors of the Harrisburg Steam Boiler and Tank Works, and manufacturers of Boilers, Stacks, Tanks, Flues, Blast Pipe, and every description of Plate and Sheet-Iron Work. The premises occupied by the firm are located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the corner of Race street, covering about 2 acres with spacious and conveniently arranged buildings for the prosecution of their business in all its departments. The main building is a substantial brick structure, 268 feet long by 68 feet in width, extending to the Pennsylvania Canal, and is well supplied throughout with all the latest improved appliances in machinery and tools, including the new and improved punching and bevel-shearing machines, invented and patented by Mr. Robert Tippet. A railway track runs through the entire length of the Works, connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, besides affording convenience in shipping their heavy work, also assists in facilitating the handling of heavy material in the course of construction. A wire of the Western Union Telegraph Company connects the Works with the main office of that Company. Forty-six skilled mechanics are constantly employed at these extensive Works, with a monthly pay-roll aggregating \$1200; although, at times, in a brisk season, when the Works are run at their fullest capacity, 120 workmen are employed. Every article manufactured by this well-known establishment is of the best material and most thorough workmanship. Their trade is large and extensive throughout Pennsylvania and various sections of the country.

The Works were established in 1863 by Mr. Robert Tippet, who successfully conducted the business until the time of his demise, in 1878. In 1879 they came into the possession of his sons, Charles E., David, and Wm P. Tippet, young, energetic and enterprising business men and thorough practical mechanics, having been brought up to the business under the careful tuition of their father. And although they have owned and controlled the Works but a year, they have in that time acquired a reputation that reflects the highest credit upon those characteristics of promptness, reliability and enterprise, for which this establishment was so well known; and the energy and ability they have shown since they have had the management of these Works is rapidly sending them to a leading position among the successful business men of Harrisburg. Their bending machine is capable of bending plate nine feet in width.

HARRISBURG FIRE BRICK WORKS,—445 South Second St.

One of the most extensive establishments in the State of Pennsylvania engaged in the manufacture of Fire Brick is the Harrisburg Fire Brick Works, located at No. 445 South Second street. These Works were built in 1869 by the present owners, and enlarged and improved in 1879 to meet the growing demands of the trade. The Works cover about two acres of ground, on which are erected a number of buildings, the main building, being constructed in an L shape, substantially built, occupying a frontage of 200 feet on Second street, with a depth of 200 feet, and extending 80 feet to the Pennsylvania Canal. The Works are supplied with the most perfect machinery, especially adapted to this line of manufacture, the motive power being furnished by a 30-horse power engine. There are also a number of smaller buildings used for storing the clay and stock, office, etc. The clay used is mostly mined from their own lands at Blue Ball, Clearfield county, where the company own 100 acres of the best rock-clay lands in the State. They also use, to some extent, clays from Queen's Run, Pennsylvania, and from Woodbridge, New Jersey. They manufacture every description of Fire Brick for Rolling Mills and Furnaces, Bessemer Works, Siemen's Heating Furnaces, and all kinds of Refractory and Hard Friction Bricks, also for Lime Kilns; Cupolas and Tan-Burners. Everything pertaining to this line of manufacture, in every conceivable shape and size, for any purpose where Fire Brick is used, is either carried in stock or can be made to order at short notice. The capacity of the Works is about 2,500,000 bricks annually, but with the improvements throughout the Works now about completed, they will be enabled to turn out a much larger quantity. The Superintendent of the Works, Mr. P. G. Wikel, has long been identified with this line of business, he having been for many years engaged in the construction of furnaces, many of the most noted in this section of the State having been put up by him. He is a gentleman of skill and ability and thoroughly proficient in this special line of manufacture. He has sole charge and supervision of the Works and devotes his personal attention to their interests and development. The reputation of the Harrisburg Fire Brick and Clay extends throughout the country, and the demand, wherever there are furnaces or manufactories requiring a superior article, is steadily increasing.

C. B. NIESLEY,—Coal, Kindling Wood and Blasting Powder, Market St. and Canal.

The preparation of Coal for family use, and the business of supplying manufacturers, has led to the establishment in all convenient localities of depots for its sale and distribution. The popular establishment in this city engaged in this special business is that of Mr. C. B. Niesley, located on Market street, adjoining the Pennsylvania Canal. This gentleman is an extensive dealer in both Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, securing his supply of the former from the mines of Wilkesbarre, Lyken's Valley, and the Schuylkill regions, while from the Clearfield district comes his supply of Bituminous. He handles upwards of 3500 tons of Coal per year, with every facility for rapid reception and delivery. The yards occupy three-fourths of an acre of ground, covered with ample sheds. The business was first established in 1867 by Elder & Bro., and passed into the hands of Mr. Niesley in 1874, who has successfully conducted the same ever since. He gives constant employment to several men and carts, but during the busy season this force is largely augmented. He also gives special attention to the preparation of Kindling Wood, using steam power, and doing the sawing by means of circular saws. He also represents the Hazard Powder Co., of Hazardville, Conn., and has established an extensive trade for this well-known brand throughout the central part of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Niesley was born in Cumberland county in 1834, and for five years has been a resident of Harrisburg, and since that time has taken an active part in promoting the general advantages of the city, and has gained a reputation as a thorough-going, reliable business man, and has won the respect and esteem of the entire community.

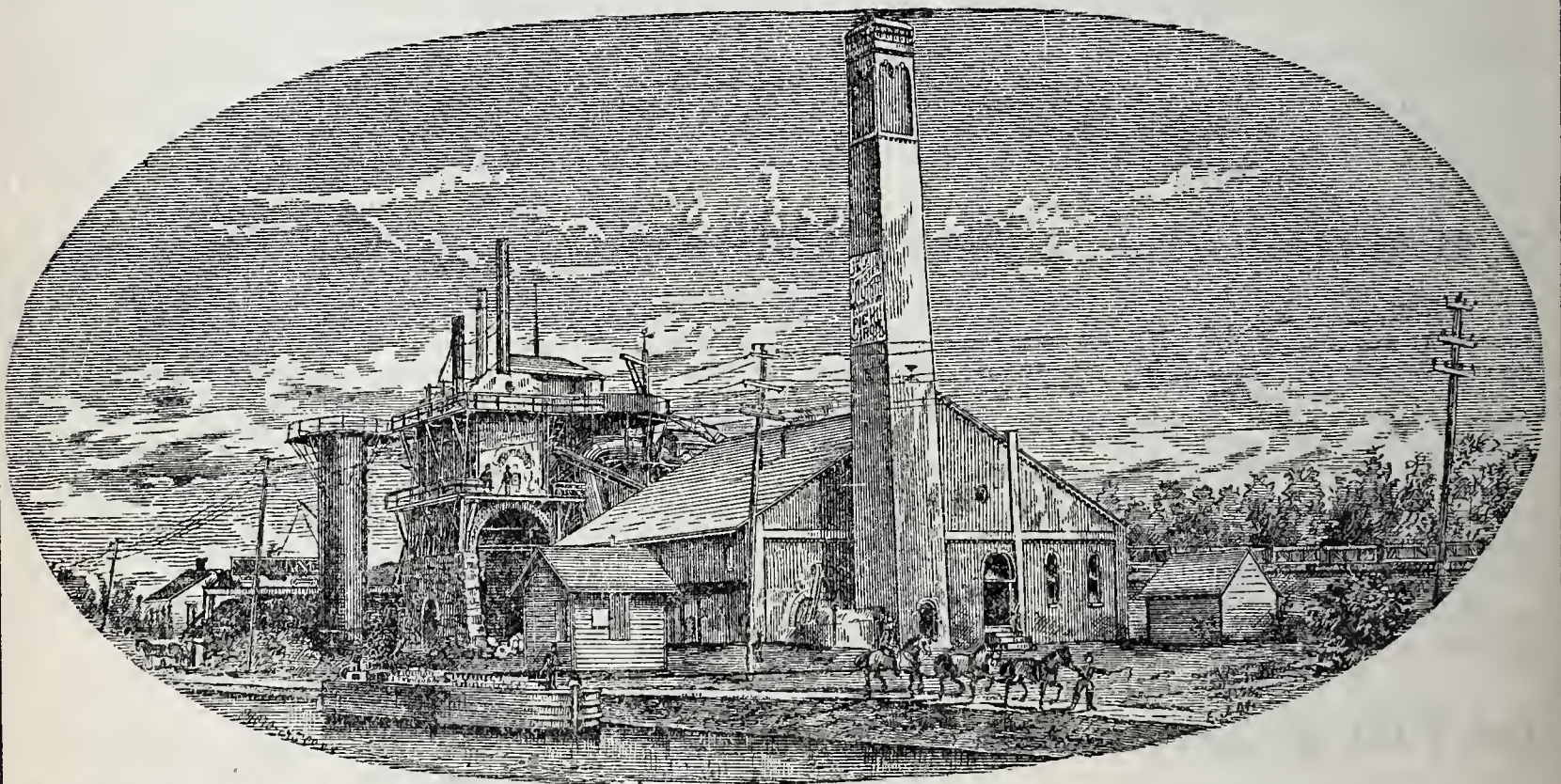
DAVID P. LESCURE,—Manufacturer of Leather Belting and Fire Hose, *Northwest corner Market Square.*

The manufacture of Leather Belting and Leather Fire Hose is an industry in which few are engaged, and this city, with its large manufacturing establishments and the constant demand made for these goods, can boast of but one within its limits. It is located on the northwest corner of Market Square, in a 2-story brick building about 30 x 40 feet, and is carried on by Mr. David P. Lescure, a practical business man who thoroughly understands the selection of proper materials and the best means of preparing them for the use to which they are to be applied. The business was established as far back as 1841 by James R. Pugh, Esq., who continued it as an individual enterprise until 1864 or 1865, when Mr. Pugh disposed of it to Messrs. J. W. & D. P. Lescure, who carried it on under the name of J. W. Lescure & Co., until 1876, when the retirement of the senior partner left the concern in the hands of the present owner. He manufactures to order and keeps on hand every variety of Leather Hose and Belting. His goods are not only known to the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg, but in all parts of the State. Every order turned out by him is guaranteed to be made of the best oak-tanned Leather, and finished in the best style. Two and 3 hands are employed, according to the number and extent of the orders received, and an annual business transacted amounting to from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Lescure attends to all the details of his business himself, besides doing the finer portion of the work, and, being a gentleman of repute and a practical mechanic, his products will always find a ready market.

W. O. HICKOK,—Eagle Works, Canal St.

The large and extensive establishment at the corner of Canal and North streets, known as the Eagle Works, was founded by Mr. W. O. Hickok, in 1844, as a foundry and machine shop, and has, by his many inventions, built up the business to its present gigantic proportions, which has made the name of the Eagle Works famous, and given the city of Harrisburg a reputation throughout the world. The Works are comprised in a series of buildings covering more than a half square of ground. The main building, fronting on Canal street, is a commodious structure 65 x 94 feet, 4 stories in height, containing the machine shop and wood-working department. To the rear of this is the iron foundry, 45 x 100 feet, and adjoining it is the brass foundry, 25 x 35 feet. The office is a brick structure 30 x 40 feet, neatly and handsomely fitted up in hard woods. The Works are the finest of the kind in the country, and furnished throughout with the latest and most approved machinery and appliances. The motive power is furnished by 2 engines, one of 8-horse power and one of 10. As the demands require it, from 50 to 125 skilled mechanics here find employment, whose weekly pay-roll reaches from \$380 to \$800. All kinds of machinery are made here, though the business is chiefly confined to the manufacture of book-binders' machinery and tools, the inventions of Mr. W. O. Hickok. That which is best known is the Ruling Machine, of which 7 different kinds are made. Since these machines have been brought before the public, many valuable improvements in their workings and construction have been introduced, which were only obtained by patient effort and close study, so that, to-day, the Hickok Ruling Machines stand pre-eminent, and are not only to be found in every well-regulated book-binding and blank-book manufactory throughout the United States, but have become popular, and are in use in every civilized country on the face of the globe. Large orders are constantly being filled and shipped to Europe, far-off China, Japan, and the East Indies, to Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and South and Central America. The importance and novelty of this unique appliance for ruling lines correctly and rapidly, without blot or blemish, has resulted in its universal adoption, and the inventor has been the merited recipient of numerous medals and diplomas from all the great Exhibitions that have been held in the leading countries of the world. Every machine or tool that is required in a book-binding is also manufactured here. Among some of the specialties are Embossing Presses, Improved Grinding Machine for sharpening paper-cutter knives, Improved Sawing Machines, Finishing Presses, Improved Stabbing Machines, Blank-Book Sewing Benches, Gauge Tables and Shears, Backing Machines, Gilding Presses, and Stands, Flows and Plow Presses, Hand Stamps, Standing Presses, Hickok's Ruling Pens, &c. In this special line of manufacture the Eagle Works have achieved a wide-spread and enviable reputation, distancing all competitors by the superiority of the work in beauty of design and elegance of finish. The Keystone Cider Mill, another invention of Mr. Hickok, has been before the public for upward of 20 years. It is simple in construction and quickly handled, and no other portable press has yet been introduced that can equal it. Mr. Hickok is also largely engaged in getting out Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds, and does a large business in Sawing, Planing, and Wood-Turning. He is also agent, in this city, for Pratt & Whitney's machinery—Taps, Reamers and Gauges; Brown & Sharpe's machinery—Rules and Fine Tools; Morse's Twist Drills and Tools; Judson's Governor Valves; the best made Leather Belting, and the celebrated Retort Gas Stoves; he keeps a fine stock of Brass Goods, and deals in Iron and Brass Steam and Gas Fittings, Pipes, &c., Emery Wheels, Pipes and Rods, Cold-Rolled Shafting, &c., &c.

Mr. Hickok, the proprietor of these Works, was born in western New York, whence he removed to the State of Pennsylvania, thence removed to this city some 45 years ago. Since his residence in Harrisburg he has always fostered, in every possible way, the interests of the city. For 6 years he was a member of the City Council, and represented the State of Pennsylvania as Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873. As the proprietor of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Harrisburg, he is widely known as one of her most liberal and public-spirited citizens. He is a gentleman highly respected and esteemed, by all who know him, for his general qualities and upright and honorable life. The general business management of the Works devolves upon Mr. W. O. Hickok, Jr., who gives his personal supervision to this department—a position for which he is admirably fitted by an enlarged experience and thorough business ability. He is a native of Harrisburg, and a gentleman of energy and promptness in all business transactions. Have agents in Europe and Australia.



WISTER FURNACE,—J. & J. Wister, Proprietors, Below Mulberry St., between Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal.

It being the object in this work to present facts regarding the principal business enterprises of the State, in this connection a review of the operations of the Wister Furnace is of more than ordinary interest. Messrs. J. & J. Wister, the owners and operators, originally established their business in this city in 1867, when they built the works that bear their name. They manufacture Forge and Bessemer Pig Iron from magnetic ores, both native and foreign. The cupola of the works has a 14-foot bosh and is 45 feet in height, and the works throughout are well supplied with machinery of the latest improved designs. Six engines, aggregating 168-horse power, furnish the motive power, the furnace having an annual output of 11,000 gross tons of Pig Iron, giving employment to 40 hands, and consuming about 8000 tons of anthracite coal, 8000 tons of coke, using 22,000 of ores and 10,000 tons of limestone. The business employs a capital of \$60,000, the productions amounting, in round numbers, to \$250,000.

Messrs. J. & J. Wister are Pennsylvanians by birth, and it is in no small degree that they have added to the prosperity of Harrisburg by locating their works in this city.

D. W. COX,—Coal; Office, No. 1 North Third; Yard, Mulberry St. and Penna. Canal.

The coal mines of this country have wrought far more prosperity to the people at large than all the gold mined on the Pacific slope. It enters largely into every conceivable industry; it not only illuminates our cities, but is used extensively in the manufactories for generating steam; it warms our houses, and combined with other substances, is even used in the manufacture of many beautiful and durable articles of use and art. Of those engaged in the coal business in Harrisburg, Mr. D. W. Cox, whose office is at No. 1 North Third street, holds a leading position. He deals in first-class Coals, guaranteeing quality to be the best sold in the market. The location of the yards for storage purposes is the best in the city, and being directly on the railroad and canal, every convenience is afforded for the rapid receiving and shipping of Coal. The lot covers an area of about one acre, on which there are 12,000 square feet of sheds. There is ample stable room for six horses on the premises, and three carts and one two-horse wagon are employed in supplying the demands of the city trade. Besides the extensive retail business conducted by this gentleman he also does a jobbing trade, shipping Coal throughout the contiguous country. He deals in the celebrated Wilkesbarre and Lykens Valley Coal, and employs a number of men in unloading, screening and delivering it to the consumer; he also deals in Cord and Kindling Wood.

Mr. D. W. Cox is a native of Maryland; came to Harrisburg in 1862, filling a position as clerk in the office of the Northern Central Railway Co., and was also clerk to the general superintendent of that road, and paymaster for several years, a position which he filled with credit to the company and honor to himself. In 1871 he engaged in the Coal business, is highly esteemed in the community, and in the spring of 1879 was elected to the position of City Controller, which office he now holds. Mr. Cox is also largely interested in Kiskiminetas Springs Park, a summer resort on the west bank of the Kiskiminetas river, and on the West Penn. R. R., fifty miles east of Pittsburgh. This property comprises a magnificent park of about thirty acres, on a bluff overlooking the town of Saltsburg, and is one hundred and fifty feet above the river. The scenery from this point is grand. The park is clean, level, smooth, and covered with primitive timber of large growth, affording elegant shade. The air is dry, cool, crisp and bracing. There is no healthier place in the State—no malarial or other low fevers; no mud at any time; in two hours after the heaviest rains the ground is dry. The hotel is commodious, having accommodations for one hundred guests, rooms large and airy, 360 feet of porch, twelve feet wide; a substantial five-foot picket fence is set just below the edge of the bluff, affording perfect security and does not interfere with the view. Guests have range of the entire Park. There are also two mineral springs, of known medicinal virtue, and several pure sweet-water springs in the face of the bluff; nicely graded and well protected paths lead down to them; they are all convenient to the Hotel. The town is reached by a bridge at the foot of the bluff, whilst the active, busy stir of the industries of the place are in full view. None of the noise or confusion incidental thereto reaches the Park. For quiet, comfortable, healthful rest and enjoyment, with plenty of elbow room, Kiskiminetas Park is not surpassed anywhere, and it will be specially appreciated by the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny who wish to escape their dust and smoke. The house will be open for guests June 1, 1880.

HENCH & STUART,—Wholesale Notions, Brant's Hall, 224 Market St.

In the line of Wholesale Notions, etc., the leading house, that of Hench & Stuart, was established as lately as 1872, but its success demonstrates well the probity of its projectors. The stock carried by this house is, in every respect, calculated to meet the demands of the surrounding country, and central Pennsylvania merchants owe it to themselves to at least visit this establishment with a trial order, where the variety is complete and prices as low as at Philadelphia or New York houses, while all know that the expenses of travel and freight from those points add a material percentage to invoices. The Harrisburg house, buying direct from manufacturers and making their own importations of foreign goods, are enabled, through the reduced rates that are obtainable on through freight in large quantities, and with very marked advantages over their city cotemporaries in rents and expenses, to offer to the trade inducements that they cannot afford to forego. The storeroom occupied by this firm is one of the finest in the city, a room 50x130 feet, filled to repletion with a large and diversified line of goods, including every conceivable article known to the trade under the name of "Notions." Since the inauguration of the business in 1872 by Mr. N. I. Hench and William P. Stuart, a change has occurred in the management in the death of Mr. Stuart, who was a native of Cumberland county, born in 1839 and died in 1873, since which time his interest is represented by his sons for the estate, the controlling element being vested in Mr. Hench, who has long been identified with this branch of business, is well posted, a careful buyer, and has always evinced a practical knowledge of the truth that a successful business depends upon small margins and a live business. Five salesmen, packers, etc., are needed here to meet the demands of the trade volume, which reaches \$100,000 per annum, and is each year increasing. The stock carried by this house embraces a wide scope in Domestic and Imported Hosiery, of which they make a specialty, while with Notions, Trimmings, Fancy Dry Goods, etc., in every style and class, the value seldom runs below \$40,000.

The management of the house, though pursuing a policy which exhibits an energy that knows no relaxation, is sufficiently conservative in its go-a-head-iveness to make any fluctuations impossible that might lead to the disappointment of any patron, whether dealing largely or in a limited way, as to prices, quality, or reliability of representation. The surviving member of the original firm, Mr. N. I. Hench, is a native of Perry county, born in 1837. A gentleman of a high standard of business capabilities and whose house has added materially to the mercantile reputation of the Capital City.

THOMAS NUMBERS,—Man'f'r Cigars and Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco Pipes, &c., 315 Market St.

Of the many establishments in this city devoted to the manufacture and sale of Cigars and Smokers' Supplies, it gives us pleasure to accord a prominent place to that owned and conducted by Mr. Thomas Numbers, at 315 Market street. It was started in February, 1876, by the present proprietor, in the room No. 317 Market street, with a capital of about \$1800. It was removed to the present location in April, 1878. Under his skillful management the business increased over 100 per cent., and the stock now carried represents a capital of about \$3500, and the annual business amounts to between \$5000 and \$6000. The building occupied in the transaction of the business of the house is a fine 3-story brick edifice, 15 x 90 feet, the lower portion in front being occupied as a salesroom and manufacturing department. From 2 to 5 hands are employed, as the season requires, in making up stock for both jobbing and retail trade. As an evidence of the excellence of the Cigars manufactured at this establishment, it may be stated that all goods made here find a ready sale not only by retail over the counties, but through the city and a large scope of territory outside, at wholesale, to supply other dealers. The jobbing trade is not confined to Cigars alone, but extends to Tobacco and Smokers' Supplies as well. The store-room is finely fitted up with all the modern conveniences, and is a model of neatness and cleanliness throughout.

Mr. Numbers is a native of York, Pa., born in 1844, and has resided in this city for a number of years. From 1864 to 1867 he was an attache of the Board of Military Claims, whence he was transferred to the Adjutant-General's office, where he continues at present a faithful and efficient employee, enjoying the full confidence and esteem of his superiors, as well as all whose business calls them into communication with the office. During the Rebellion, in answer to his country's call in the hour of her necessity, he left the peaceful avocation of the citizen and marched to the defence of his country's honor. At the battle of Antietam he lost an arm, and now carries the best badge of devotion to the flag, under the shadow of whose folds he was reared. Personally, Mr. Numbers is a gentleman of fine address, genial disposition and undoubted veracity, and, as a business man, is known as active, capable and thoroughly honest in all his dealings.

HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In the organization of the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company, in 1853, was instituted one of the greatest factors in promoting the welfare of the community that the city has ever been the participant of. At that date the Company was formed as an individual enterprise, with a capital of \$25,000, and continued for 10 years under that regime, when, in 1863, it became an incorporated company, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Pursuing, from the start, a business policy containing the elements of assured success, manufacturing a line of railroad rolling stock, as implied by the corporate name, of a superior quality, embracing a full equipment in Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Box, Gondola, Flat, Gravel, Ore, Coal, Mine, and Hand Cars, which, together with a department for the manufacture of Car Wheels, Bridge and Road Castings, Forgings, &c., required the occasional enlargements of the works, till now the whole plant covers, in buildings and yards, 34 acres of land, upon which are erected 25 buildings, many of which are imposing in their dimensions and architectural appearance, consisting of 4 construction shops, 3 foundries, 3 smith shops, 1 bolt shop, 1 repair shop, 2 machine shops, 1 boiler works, 1 tank works, 1 saw and planing mill, attached to which is a lumber yard, which, for its size, is an important feature of the concern, 1 wood-planing and framing shop, in all requiring a force of 900 men to operate, to whom is disbursed, weekly, \$5000, for services. The works are the most thoroughly appointed of any in the United States, being equipped with all the latest improved mechanical devices and appliances that will tend to facilitate speed and perfection of product, to propel which are called into requisition 8 powerful stationary engines and 9 boilers—4 of 80, 2 of 55, and 3 of 40-horse power each, the yearly output of the Company, in the Car department, being about 4000 eight-wheeled Cars per annum, which, together with the output of the works in the Agricultural Implement department, will aggregate sales of \$1,500,000. The manufacture of agricultural machinery is a comparatively new enterprise of the Company, their chief productions being the "Paxton Portable Steam Engine," for farm use, "The Harrisburg" Steel Hay Tooth Rake, and "The Paxton" Force-Feed Grain and Fertilizing Drill. The Portable Steam Engine affords at once the propelling power for threshers, shellers, &c., in a shape that has long been the aim of inventors to consummate, the engine and boiler being so constructed and adjusted as to give stability, strength and neatness, ease of transportation, economy in fuel, and safety from fire, sparks and ashes. "The Harrisburg" Horse Hay Rake is constructed entirely upon new principles, which practical tests have proven to be far superior to those heretofore applied. The axle, which is straight, is supported by truss rods running through and under it, making it impossible for it to bend or sag with the weight of the driver, maintaining a more presentable appearance than any other rake, and giving a more uniform application of the teeth to the ground. The teeth are separately set in their places, that, in case of breakage, a new one can be put in without loosening the others; the dumping lever is simple and easily controlled, and, as the teeth are raised, the cleaning sticks *compel* the hay to leave them at the proper spot. Each Rake contains 20 teeth, which are made from the best oil-tempered steel. "The Paxton" Grain and Fertilizing Drill is one of the finest achievements of American ingenuity, as an instrument for the cheapening and greater production of land crops. By its use the farmer is enabled to accomplish a more regular application of seeds and fertilizers, it being adjustable to the sowing of wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, and all kinds of grass seeds, and fertilizers, the quantity per acre being regulated in a most unique and simple manner, by the turning of a small wheel. It has a positive force feed, which renders the possibility of an uneven flow entirely unknown to it. The parts are all finished in the highest degree, and nothing spared that will in the least degree facilitate its greatest desired usefulness. Our space will not allow of enumerating one-tenth of the advantages of this Drill, and, to get a more perfect idea, an illustrated circular should be sent for. That these goods are manufactured by the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company is sufficient guarantee for their merit and superiority.

The President of the Company is William Colder, Esq., a life-long resident of Harrisburg, born in this city in 1821, a gentleman closely identified with the real-estate, financial and manufacturing interests of the city. The general superintendence of the works and its business management is under the immediate supervision of Wm. T. Hildruk, Esq., also Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1822—a gentleman endowed with a high degree of mechanical attainments and executive ability, and who, during his 26 years' residence in this city, has been largely instrumental in furthering the advancement of the manufacturing industries of the community, and to whose abilities and probity is largely due the very marked success of the Company whose interests he has so speedily and brilliantly promoted—making this the most prominent industrial establishment in the city, and which conduces in a large degree to the general welfare of the community.

CENTRAL IRON WORKS,—On Penn'a R. R., adjoining Chesapeake Nail Works.

These Works were originally established in 1852 by Charles L. Bailey and Dr. George Bailey as general partners, and Morris Patterson as special partner, under the firm name of Chas. L. Bailey & Bro., who conducted the business successfully for 14 years. A stock company was formed in 1866, the present organization of which is: Charles L. Bailey, President; G. M. M'Cauley, Treasurer; and Abraham S. Patterson, Secretary. The Works of the Company cover several acres of ground, located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and consist of a number of buildings erected with the sole view of being entirely adapted to the rapid, convenient, and especial manufacture of Boiler and Tank Iron, and are divided into several departments. The building, in which are located the puddling furnaces is 120 x 90 feet, and known as the old mill, is located at the corner of Herr street and the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the 5th ward, and was originally erected in 1852. The lower or new Works, containing the rolling mills and machinery for finishing plates, have been recently built, and cover a space of 175 x 90 feet, with a wing 90 x 45 feet, and are located on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining the Chesapeake Nail Works of Charles L. Bailey & Co. Five steam engines, with an aggregate of 400-horse power, drives the machinery, much of which is of the heaviest construction, combining the newest and latest improvements, the most noted being the three high-plate train. The production of the Works reaches about 7000 tons of finished plates of all kinds, yearly, and the annual business amounting to over half a million of dollars.

The officers of the Company have long been closely identified with the Iron industries of this section of the State, and we can safely assert that no similar establishment has added more to the material wealth and prosperity of the city of Harrisburg than the Central Iron Works.

CHESAPEAKE NAIL WORKS—Charles L. Bailey & Co., On Pennsylvania Railroad, below the corner of Front and Dock Sts.

Among the most distinguished manufacturing establishments whose works have assumed such an extent as to exert a powerful interest upon the prosperity of the city of Harrisburg, the Chesapeake Nail Works occupy a leading position. The Works were established in 1866 by Messrs. Charles L. Bailey, Dr. George Bailey, and A. Wilhelm, under the firm name of Charles L. Bailey & Co., no change having occurred from that time except the withdrawal of Dr. George Bailey, who retired from active business, and the entrance of Mr. Abraham S. Patterson as a member of the firm. The Works have been enlarged from time to time, to meet the requirements of their constantly increasing business, and keeping pace with every improvement suggested by inventive skill or experience. All of the machinery and appliances in operation at this establishment are of the best construction and recent design. The motive power is furnished by 5 steam engines, with 18 boilers, aggregating 450-horse power, and furnishes employment to 300 men and boys in the different departments. The present capital of the firm is an ample one for all requirements, and the annual production of Nails and Spikes reaches over \$500,000. The Works are located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, below the corner of Front and Dock streets, covering 4 acres of ground, extending to the Susquehanna river. Within these limits are a number of substantial structures, consisting of the rolling mills, Nail factories, furnaces, and store houses, and are the only Nail Works in Harrisburg. The gentlemen controlling this enterprise have brought their establishment to a high state of perfection, and their productions find their way all over the country.

BOYD & CO.—Furniture and Undertaking, 26 and 31 South Second St.

In a historical and descriptive review of the business enterprises of that portion of the State devoted to Harrisburg, there are few, if any, houses whose foundation dates back to so early a period as that of Boyd & Co. About the year 1810 Mr. James R. Boyd, father of P. K. Boyd, of the present firm, began in this city the Furniture business in a small and unpretentious way in what was then a small village. He carried on a successful trade alone till 1851, when his son, P. K. Boyd, was given an interest in the business, and the firm became James R. Boyd & Son. This continued till 1866, when, upon the death of his father, Mr. P. K. Boyd became sole proprietor, which he successfully conducted till the formation of the present firm in 1871, when, as a co-partner, Mr. J. B. Boyd procured an interest. In connection with the last-named gentleman, who may be said to form another historical branch of this house, the origin of which will carry us back again to the early part of the century—1812—when his father, Mr. Geo. W. Boyd (brother of James R.), commenced business as a manufacturer of chairs, until 1863, the year of his death. Ten years previous to this, however, his son, Mr. J. B. Boyd, was given an interest in the business, and after his father's demise, continued the business till 1871, which brings us again to the year of the organization of the firm of Boyd & Co. The present firm is composed of P. K. Boyd, born in Harrisburg, 1826; and his cousin, J. B. Boyd, born here in 1824; and James A. Boyd, brother of P. K., born in this city, 1844; the elder members of which have been identified with the Furniture business for a longer period than any other person in the city.

Their stock, which embraces every variety of Household Furniture, from the plain Kitchen Chair to the finest and costly Parlor and Chamber Sets, Library and Office Furniture, etc., requires two large buildings for its accommodation—one located at 31 South Second street, a brick building 3 stories in height, 22½ feet front and 95 feet deep, in which also is the office. The other, at No. 26 on the same street, also a 3-story brick building 30 feet front by 52½ feet deep, the latter being partially devoted to the use of a coffin warehouse. Each building is heavily stocked with goods on every floor, aggregating a value of \$15,000. Two hands, besides the members of the firm, are required in the two departments of the business. In the Undertaking branch of the business 5 horses and 3 hearses are employed; and in this branch also the firm do an extensive trade. As a firm, that of Boyd & Co. is one of the most reliable in the State, as their long and successful business career fully demonstrates; a career which has been followed with a steady purpose to give satisfaction, and upon a liberal business policy and with a high degree of commercial integrity.

M. G. EINSTEIN,—Dry Goods, 4 Market Square.

To the people of this community and to those of the large district of surrounding country, within a radius of a hundred miles, from whom Harrisburg draws a considerable portion of trade, the name of Mr. M. G. Einstein, as being connected with the Dry Goods trade, will not be new when they recall to mind the popular and well-stocked store conducted by him from 1856 to 1873. Those of his old customers will remember when he retired from the business in 1873, and will be pleased to know that in September last he inaugurated a business of the same character at the above number, laying in an entirely new stock, embracing a full line of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, occupying the three floors of the building. On the first floor is displayed a line of piece goods and notions, that is complete in Cottons, Prints, Worsteds, Alpacos, Merinos, Cashmeres, Mourning Goods, Fine Dress Goods generally, and Silks and Satins, the Silk department being a special feature of the house and containing a large assortment in colors, textures and prices not duplicated in either in any part of the State. The second and third floors are devoted to the exhibition of Cloaks, Shawls, Suits, and other ready-made goods for ladies and children, a specialty in these departments being Sealskin Sacques and Furs, which is composed of a line rich, beautiful and attractive, the whole forming an emporium worthy of a visit, even by those who only wish to see styles, and who appreciate the beautiful, whether contemplating a purchase or not. Seven salesmen are employed, who are attentive and accommodating, the whole establishment being under the personal attention of the proprietor.

Mr. M. G. Einstein is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1813, and from which country he came in 1837. After spending some years in Philadelphia and other cities, he came to Harrisburg in 1856, with a full knowledge of the dry goods business, and established the house which, from that year till the present, with the exception of the six years he was retired from business, has been recognized as being at the head of this branch of business in our city, being always regarded as carrying the finest stock of goods and conducting his business upon the highest plane of commercial and personal honor.

KELKER BROTHERS,—Hardware, &c., 6½ Market Square, North of Market St.

The firm composed of Luther R. and William A. Kelker was organized for business and commenced operations April 25, 1878. Being thoroughly conversant with every detail of the Hardware trade, the Messrs. Kelker commenced business with a full line of goods and ample capital, offering to the trade, from the outset, advantages in variety selection and prices. They occupy the finest storehouse in the city devoted to this branch of business—a three-story brick structure, 20x154 feet, perfect in every appointment for the display of a stock that never runs below eight thousand dollars, embracing a complete stock of Heavy, Light and Fancy Hardware, Merchant Bar Iron and Steel, Saddlery, Coach and Sleigh Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Farmers' Tools and Implements, Gum and Leather Belting, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, &c., Wagon Woodware, Springs and Axles, and everything pertaining to a full and diversified assortment equal to that of Eastern houses. The business transacted is both wholesale and retail, special attention being given to the wholesale branch, and prices and information furnished upon application by letter. Both members of the firm give their individual attention to the business, assuring prompt fulfillment of orders and any advantages which the fluctuations of the market may deem possible. The trade of the house stretches over central Pennsylvania, and is rapidly increasing in volume as this enterprising young firm becomes more and more known to the merchants and inhabitants of this district of country, who find it advantageous to themselves to continue their patronage.

Both members of the firm are natives of the Capital City, Mr. Luther R. being born February 29, 1848, and William A. born September 20, 1853, each exercising in the business the vigor, determination and active element of success incidental to young manhood, and in their business relations exert no small influence in spreading Harrisburg trade through competitive fields, and merchants throughout the country will find this house a desirable one with which to establish permanent business relations.

A. L. GROFF,—Books, Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, 336 Market St.

The establishment of Mr. A. L. Groff, 336 Market street, is but of recent origin, having been first opened to the public August 1, 1879. Though a new enterprise, its beginning has been auspicious, and his patronage steadily increasing, which will soon place it in the foremost rank among the older houses in the same line in the city. All the arrangements are of modern style, and the manner in which the goods are displayed for exhibition reflects great credit upon the proprietor. The stock, which is quite varied, comprises a general assortment of Blank Books, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Rent Books, Blank Drafts, and Memorandum Books. A select stock of Standard Works is always kept on hand, and any books not to be found in stock can be supplied at short notice. A full line of office and fancy Stationery is constantly kept, and Job Printing is executed to order with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. Groff is a native of Lancaster county, born in 1857, and, from 1875 until 1878, was connected with the Stationery business in Philadelphia. During the latter year he made a tour of England and the European continent, viewing places of historic interest, and devoting a great deal of time in studying the book business of Europe and making himself acquainted with foreign publications, enabling him to give reliable information and advice in anything pertaining to literature. His experience in his peculiar line of business enables him to meet the wants of the public, and his gentlemanly bearing is already securing him a fine class of custom.

ZOLLINGER & BURKE,—Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, And Dealers in Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods, 307 Market St.

There is probably no enterprise within the limits of the city of Harrisburg which has by true merit alone risen to the same degree of prominence and popularity as that conducted under the style and title which heads this article. It was originally started by Samuel E. Zollinger and J. H. Zollinger, who were succeeded, at the death of the former, by the present proprietors, Messrs. W. G. Zollinger and John Burke. The business is divided into two departments, viz., the sales department and the manufacturing department. The first is located in a large 3-story brick building, $22\frac{1}{2} \times 101\frac{1}{2}$ feet in dimensions; and the latter in a frame building in the rear, 20×40 feet. The sales and warerooms in the first-named building are stocked with a full and complete line of House-Furnishing Goods of all descriptions. In the manufacturing department 5 competent mechanics are constantly employed, and, as an evidence of the esteem in which the employees are held by the members of the firm, it may be here stated to their credit that, during the depressing times since 1873, not a dollar has been taken off the wages of a single employe. The amount of capital employed is about \$10,000, and the annual sales will aggregate at least \$20,000, showing that the business affairs of the firm are managed with ability, energy and fidelity. The clerical department is conducted by Mr. John Harvey Burke, a son of one of the members of the firm, who inherits the business energy of his father in a marked degree, and conducts the details of his department with a zeal which promises for him a brilliant future.

The individual members of the firm are both self-made men—practical mechanics, who thoroughly understand every detail of their business. Mr. Zollinger is a native of Harrisburg, and has always sought an interest in the welfare of the city. Mr. Burke, his partner, is a native of New York, and is also popular with every one with whom he comes in contact—a gentleman of undoubted probity and honor, genial and courteous, he is a fitting representative of that class of men who are an honor and a benefit to any community in which they may reside, and the city of Harrisburg may be felicitated in having two such representative men at the head of one of the finest and most flourishing business enterprises in the city.

SAMUEL FLICKINGER,—White Hall Hotel, 217 Market St.

A quarter of a century has passed since "White Hall" was dedicated to the wants of a traveling public, and the old landlord, who proudly signed his name as master of the house, was B. G. Peters. He gave place to J. D. Hoffman, who was succeeded by a number of others, until last spring Mr. Flickinger took charge of the house with the determination to build up such a reputation as it has never before known. Mr. Flickinger and his estimable wife are not lacking in ability, and with the superior advantage of a central location, a large house with all the modern conveniences, and a capacity for entertaining more than 150 guests, they may be sanguine of success in their new enterprise. The Hotel is but a short distance from the Railroad depots. It is a convenient home for railroad travelers, from all points; and for those traveling by carriage who enter the city on Market or Front streets. The House is elegantly furnished, affording suits of first-class rooms to boarders and transient guests. The bill of fare is arranged to meet the tastes of the most fastidious, and offered at the low rate of \$1.50 per day, with special rates to commercial travelers, with the use of first-class sample rooms. The House is open day and night and a force of 14 servants employed. A Restaurant is connected with the Hotel, in which are served refreshments of all kinds. Another feature is a first-class Livery, where can be had at all times horses and carriages with careful drivers. Carriages for weddings or funerals are sent out promptly, in the best order; sleighs of the most fashionable kind furnished at reasonable rates during the winter season. White Hall takes a leading rank among the Hotels, and with its popular and genial host at the head, holds its place on the highest list of those who minister to the public welfare, comfort and happiness.

NATIONAL HOTEL,—C. S. McCullough, Proprietor, corner State and Fourth Sts.

There is no hotel in this city which deserves greater praise, for the character of the entertainment furnished to guests, than the "National," corner Fourth and State streets, presided over by that prince of landlords, Mr. C. S. McCullough. It was established first in 1871, but only came into the hands of the present proprietor in 1876, when its popularity began to increase in a marked degree. It is a large 3-story brick building, immediately opposite the capital grounds and overlooking the beautiful park, and has facilities for accommodating about 50 guests. It is the resort of hundreds of tourists who pass through the city and who desire to be located in close proximity to the main places of interest, and who desire to visit the capital and State departments. Connected with the Hotel is a bar and restaurant, supplied with the choicest liquors and edibles. Everything the market affords is served to the guests in the best style, and at very reasonable rates. A barber-shop is located in the basement, for the convenience of the guests of the house. From 8 to 10 hands are employed in the various departments, who keep it in thorough order.

Mr. McCullough has been a resident of Harrisburg for 13 years, 9 of which have been spent in the hotel business. He was formerly the proprietor of the "American" House, but his increasing popularity and patronage compelled him to seek a larger place of business. Those who stop at his Hotel are loud in their praises of the treatment they receive at his hands; and those who know him, in this community, speak of him in the highest terms as a gentleman of the first degree.

C. A. AUGINBAUGH—Watches and Jewelry, Third St., corner Market.

One of the best-known Jewelry establishments in Harrisburg is that of Mr. C. A. Auginbaugh, who began business in 1866 at 322 Market street, removing about 5 years ago to the large and elegant store-room he now occupies at the corner of Third and Market streets. He gives his personal attention to his business, which embraces every article in this especial line, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Precious Stones, &c. The stock, valued at \$18,000, is selected with exquisite taste and judgment, and, dealing direct with the importers and manufacturers, he is at all times enabled to offer inducements not attainable at any other establishment. His sales-room is neatly and elegantly fitted up with plate-glass show-cases and exquisitely carved walnut cabinets, wherein are displayed rich and beautiful Jewelry, Silver Wares, Diamonds, and other Precious Stones. His annual sales reach from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and extend through the adjoining counties.

Mr. Auginbaugh is a native of Cumberland county, has been a resident of the Capital City since 1862, and has established a reputation for integrity and general reliability, as a business man and citizen, that tends to make all dealings with him of the most satisfactory character. He also makes a specialty of repairing Watches and Jewelry, in which he has the services of a practical watch-maker and jeweler.

MRS. E. D. KLEIN,—Trimmings and Fancy Goods, 8 Market Square.

Among the dealers in Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, in Harrisburg, Mrs. E. D. Klein ranks among the first. She occupies the store-room in the handsome 3-story brick house, 8 Market Square, containing a large and elegant assortment of all the novelties pertaining to a first-class "Ladies' Furnishing House," and is constantly receiving fresh invoices from Philadelphia and New York.

Mrs. Klein was born in Bremen in 1808, and has, since her arrival in this country, 35 years ago, been actively engaged in business with the people of Harrisburg and its vicinity, the sales of which trade amount annually to \$2,500. Mrs. Klein is thoroughly acquainted with this branch of business, and persons in need of Laces, Embroideries, &c., will do well to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. A. BOAS,—Jeweler, 7 Market Square.

In the various branches of business pursued in the Capital City, that of Jewelry is one of the most important, both as to the extent of the capital invested and in the ability of our Jewelry establishments to supply everything pertaining to the trade which may be desired by a cultivated and critical community. Among the number of first-class houses in this line of business is that of Mr. C. A. Boas, at the above number. This house was established 20 years ago (in 1859), by the same proprietor, with a capital stock of about \$800, from which, during the two decades, has not only been built up an extensive trade and a large increase in stock, till it now reaches \$13,000, but, also, a reputation for reliable goods at reasonable prices, which, each year, becomes more and more appreciative to the public, and results in a trade overreaching \$15,000 annually. A full and well-selected stock of goods is always displayed, suited for use or ornamentation—for presents appropriate for weddings, birthday or holiday gifts, and, indeed, for any special or extraordinary occasion.

Mr. Boas is a native of Allentown, this State, born in 1835, and, since 1849, has been a resident of this city, learning here every detail of a practical watch-making business. In this—the practical department—his establishment is one of the most prominent in the city, and requires the assistance of 2 expert mechanics. The trade of the house has become extended through a large radius of the surrounding country, reaching through Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon, and other counties, the people of these districts having become familiar with the fact, that, at this store, they can place implicit confidence in the representations of all articles here displayed and offered for sale. The stock embraces an extensive and choice variety in Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Solid and Plated Silverware, Chains, Rings, Charms, &c., &c., a specialty being made of the Arundel Tinted Spectacles. As a house at which to make selections in Jewelry, this may be placed as one of the most desirable in Harrisburg.

SUSQUEHANNA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

1 South Fourth St.

By the mutual plan Insurance ceases to be a speculation, but becomes an association of the policy-holders, who unite together and make the business the best investment possible for their premiums. Among the companies organized on the mutual plan, which have deservedly secured public confidence, is the Susquehanna Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of this city, incorporated April 28, 1873, and ranks among the most successful and reliable Fire Insurance Companies of the State. Its affairs have always been managed in the most judicious manner. Its officers and directors are gentlemen of high character, well known in the community as prudent business men. The business, which was at first mainly local, has extended to different parts of the State, and is steadily growing, through the sub-agencies in various sections. The past year has been a very successful one, and has enabled the Company to add very materially to their growing surplus fund. The President of the Company is Mr. H. H. Bechtel, of Newport, Perry county, a gentleman well known for his sterling character and financial abilities. Mr. B. K. Huntzinger, the efficient Secretary and Treasurer, is well known and universally esteemed for his many business and social qualities. The patrons of the Company always meet with the most liberal treatment, and its losses always paid in the most prompt manner. All policies of this Company cover loss or damage either by fire or lightning, and policies are issued either with or without note.

STATE CAPITAL VARNISH AND JAPAN WORKS;

M. J. Reinohl, Prop., Eleventh St., near State.

This important industry was organized in 1875 by W. P. Ogden, Esq., the present proprietors having an interest in the business and doing the practical work. In 1878 Mr. Ogden retired from the firm, leaving Messrs. M. J., N. A. and C. W. Reinohl in sole charge of the establishment. They manufacture all kinds of Varnishes and Japans, from the finest grades for coach builders' uses to the lowest grades for common purposes, and about 2000 gallons are produced annually. The office and factory are located on Eleventh street, near Market, and three hands are employed. Mr. Charles W. Reinohl travels through central Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, where the trade is principally located, soliciting orders. They have been residents of this city for the past seven years, since which time they have been identified with the manufacture of Varnishes and Japans, and being the only manufacturers of these goods in the city, have been enabled to build up quite a lucrative trade. Mr. M. J. Reinohl, the senior member of the firm, is a practical Varnish Maker, having learned the trade in Pittsburgh, Pa. The goods turned out from the factory are well known and bear a first-class reputation.

BAER & COWDEN,—Groceries, Provisions, &c., cor. Front and Market Sts.

The business now conducted by Messrs. Baer & Cowden, at the corner of Front and Market streets, was originally established about 30 years ago, and after many changes came under their control in 1878. They occupy the building at the corner of Front and Market streets, besides a warehouse on Front street, which are stocked with a choice assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, etc., amounting in value to about \$3000, and their annual business amounts to nearly \$20,000. The trade is principally city custom, but a fine run of country patronage is also bestowed, which is increasing rapidly.

Mr. Silas Baer is a native of Cumberland county, but has been a resident of Harrisburg for the past eight years, during which time he has been connected with the Grocery trade. His partner, Mr. W. K. Cowden, is also a native of this city. Both young men bear reputations for fair dealing and industry, and from the time they have been associated in their present undertaking their business has prospered under their skillful management.

GEORGE H. BELL,—Toys and Confectionery, No. 33 South Second St.

On the corner of Second and Chestnut streets stands a handsome 3-story brick building, owned and occupied by Mr. George H. Bell as a residence and place of business. In the room next to the corner will be found displayed a great variety of Toys and French Shelf and Counter Candies. Here the children come to have their tastes gratified by the sweets, abounding in profusion, or their wishes fulfilled by the possession of some yearned-for plaything. Over 35 years ago, Mr. Bell began in business with a varied stock of groceries, tobacco and cigars. His success in business was marked, and the present handsome structure is a monument to his business enterprise and thrift. It was built in 1869. His stock is valued at about \$2000, and an annual business of over \$3000 is transacted. Mr. B. is about 57 years of age—robust in constitution, and genial in disposition, liked by every one with whom he comes in contact, and a great favorite among the little folks.

F. A. BOEHMER,—Plumber and Gas-Fitter, 29 South Second St.

F. A. Boehmer started business in 1863 with a small capital, which has been steadily increased as the business warranted until now, when the stock carried amounts to about \$4000, and upon this an annual trade of at least \$15,000 is carried on. Two floors in the large 3-story brick building known as the Kelker building, on South Second street, are in use for the business, and five hands are employed besides the proprietor, who oversees all the business himself.

Mr. B. is a native of Philadelphia, born in 1829, and came to this city in 1863, since which time he has been a constant resident of the place and engaged in active business. He is a gentleman of good address, fine business qualities, and to these may be attributed his success in the particular line which he has undertaken.

STATE CAPITAL BROOM FACTORY,—J. K. Reber, cor. Broad & Fulton.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness." So thinks Mr. Reber, and he therefore manufactures and gives to the public that useful and indispensable article—a broom. In a one-story frame building on Broad and Fulton streets, he has two rooms, 60 feet long by 20 feet wide—one the sales and packing room, and the other the manufactory. He has a brisk city trade, supplying many of the retail stores, and for miles into the country his goods are sent. The reputation and superiority of his work is widely known. One reason of this immense trade is in the fact that he buys nothing but the very best of Western broom corn, and that too out of first hands, which facts enable him to sell a superior article at a less price than his competitors. He manufactures Whisks, also those beautiful Toy Brooms, with their bright-colored handles, are found among his stock. Beginning in a modest way, his annual trade now amounts to over \$11,000. This success he has achieved by honorable and fair dealing, combined with an indomitable energy and perseverance.

Mr. Reber is a native of Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1844, and has been a resident of Harrisburg since 1871, and is universally recognized as one of the enterprising of the many prominent business men of the Capital City.

DR. CHAS. T. GEORGE,—Druggist, Chemist & Pharmacist, 1306 N. Third St.

The establishment of Dr. Charles T. George was started in 1869, upon small capital, and through the efforts of the young proprietor, the enterprise speedily assumed proportions which give it a place at the head of its line in the city. The business occupies a 3-story brick building, 20x80 feet, well stocked with pure Drugs and Medicines, popular Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, etc., and being a thorough druggist, with a comprehensive knowledge of materia medica and pharmacy, takes special pains to compound accurately physicians' prescriptions, either in English or German. There are four departments, presided over by five competent assistants, who, in turn, are carefully supervised by the proprietor, who gives his individual attention to his business. The weekly pay-roll of the establishment foots up \$45, a greater sum than is paid out weekly by any similar concern in the city. The trade, located in the city and vicinity, amounts to at least \$15,000 annually. The amount of stock carried is about \$12,000.

Dr. George was born February 2, 1845, at Homberge, Hesse Cassel, Germany, and came from his native place direct to this city in 1852. He is known throughout the community as a Christian gentleman, a thorough business man, whose acumen secures the success of every undertaking with which he is associated, and a citizen of unblemished reputation.

H. A. W. WALKEMYER,—Ice; Office, 218 North Third St.

For many years a monopoly of the Ice trade was held in this city by a single firm, but the increase in population demanded greater facilities for its prompt delivery, and among those who saw the opportunity Mr. H. A. W. Walkemyer was prominent. In 1862 he commenced operations upon a small scale, but his business increased so rapidly, he was obliged to increase his storage capacity, until now he has an establishment second in extent to none in central Pennsylvania. A large dam was erected in Stony Creek, a clear, spring-water stream at a point about 13 miles from the city, and it is from this pure source he derives his supplies. Adjacent to the dam are erected three large storehouses, 70x150 feet, with a capacity of about 7000 tons. To these are attached an elevator, capable of storing 100 tons of ice per hour. The trade is principally city delivery, but frequent shipments are made to some of the surrounding towns.

Mr. W. is a native of Germany, born in 1829, and came to this city in 1852. He is a representative of that class of men whose business qualities, sturdy integrity and thrift, have marked them in this, the country of their adoption, as desirable citizens. He attends to all the details of his business himself, and employs five hands. By close attention to business and proper economy, Mr. W. has established an enterprise of which he may justly feel proud.

JOHN FROELICH,—Merchant Tailor, cor. Third and Forster Sts.

Mr. Froelich commenced business at the above location in 1868 upon limited capital, but the excellence of his work and the quality of materials used, soon became widely known, a circumstance which compelled him to enlarge his business. He has on hand a large stock, valued at \$5000, which comprises all the staple varieties of goods, besides the latest novelties of the fashionable world. His business, which annually amounts to over \$18,000, is an evidence of the estimation in which his work is held. The building in which this flourishing enterprise is conducted is a large 3-story brick, 40x20, at the corner of Third and Forster streets. Ten hands are employed, the aggregate of whose pay amounts to \$125 weekly. In the sales department, Mr. Froelich and Mr. Charles Meyers, bookkeeper and salesman, are constantly in attendance. The trade is mainly located in the city and surrounding towns, and those who have patronized this establishment once do so again.

Mr. F. was born in Germany, July 31, 1835, and came direct from his native land to this city in 1857, where he has since resided. He has not only succeeded in building up a lucrative business, but has made hosts of friends, and as a citizen acquired an honorable reputation.

H. W. TECHMEYER,—General Dealer in all Sewing Machines, etc., 123 Market St.

One of the most enterprising gentlemen connected with the Sewing Machine interests in this city, is Mr. H. W. Techmeyer, whose office is located at No. 123 Market street. His parlor is fitted up in elegant style, and in it may be seen samples of all the leading Sewing Machines in the market. His long experience enables him to give all information regarding the different machines and their operation, and his business capacity is of such a high order that the purchaser will find him a reliable man to deal with. He started his present enterprise in 1868, and although keeping constantly on hand a variety of machines, this gentleman makes a specialty of the "Domestic," a machine which has, by its many advantages, grown rapidly into public favor. In addition to complete machines, he keeps on hand a general assortment of parts and attachments, together with such supplies as are continually required by those using this useful domestic article. One of the features of Mr. Techmeyer's business is, that he buys exclusively for cash and employs no canvassers, preferring to do that work himself and give the commissions to the purchaser. He is a courteous and affable gentleman and prompt business man.

JENNIE GUTELIUS,—Embroideries, Trimmings, &c., 28 North Second St.

This lady began business in 1869, and being persevering, enterprising, and possessing talents and taste in her special line of business, has been correspondingly successful, enjoying the patronage of the elite and fashionable families of the city. The store is always well stocked with seasonable and desirable Trimmings, Notions, Ribbons, Yarns, Zephyr and Worsted Goods, Embroideries and Laces. Special attention is given to the "making up" of Children's Fine Clothing, "Infants' Outfits," etc., which are produced in the most tasty and unique designs and fashionable styles. This lady conducts her business on the principles of strict integrity, and in no instance will goods be misrepresented either with regard to quality or material. She is a lady of refinement, and her taste and judgment is highly commended by the ladies of the Capital City. She also has a choice stock of those neat, pretty trifles and "nick-nacks" for house adornment and ornamentation so much admired and prized by the ladies.

SNODDY & SOLLERS,—Coal and Wood, 1208 Third St.

Messrs. Snoddy & Sollers rank among the leading and most successful Coal merchants in the Capital City. They carry a stock of \$800 and keep a full supply of Pine, Oak and Hickory Wood, Kindling and Cord Wood, and Coal of the Lyken's Valley, Brookside, Schuylkill, Lorberrry and Wilkesbarre regions, at the lowest prices. Their sound judgment and thorough acquaintance with the business would enable them to give entire satisfaction in every particular. Their sheds, 150 feet long, with an angle of 40 feet additional, and 20 feet wide, afford them ample facilities for drying wood and protecting coal. Their sales during the past year amounted to \$3000. These men have a firm basis of popular esteem and favor to build upon. They are men who enjoy the good-will of the public in general. Mr. Snoddy occupied the honorable office of Alderman for five years and six months, in which he lived by the rule of justice, and constantly endeavored to stand by the right in every case.

He is a native of Palmyra, Dauphin county, Pa., where he was born in 1836. William T. Sollers was born November 25, 1846, in Baltimore, Md., and at present is Deputy U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which office he fills with distinguished and remarkable ability. He is also proprietor of the "Sollers House," a hotel located at No. 1415 North Third street, in which business he has been engaged for five years, and those who desire good accommodations generally, can do no better than to give Mr. Sollers a call, and they will be sure to find him a kind, sociable, obliging and accommodating host.

HARRISBURG COTTON MILL COMPANY.

This Company is not only conducted in the most able and enterprising manner, but produces an article of Cotton Cloth equal, if not superior in many respects, to that of any Cotton manufacturers in the country. The Company was organized, and the mills erected, about 1848. They are located at the corner of Second and North streets, and consist of a number of ornamental buildings, substantially constructed of brick, covering a space of 315x350 feet, divided into seven departments. There is also a warehouse, for storing stock, 100x50 feet, and two other smaller buildings. In all the machinery, appointments and appliances necessary for speed and perfection in results, each department is furnished completely throughout. The motive power is a 280-horse power engine; 280 looms and 8000 spindles are kept in operation, furnishing employment to 250 hands, whose pay-roll amounts to \$5000 every month. The business of the Company is chiefly confined to the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the annual trade transacted reaches \$250,000.

The Treasurer of the Company is the Hon. J. Donald Cameron, the present United States Senator representing the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Edwin Andrews is Superintendent and Business Manager, under whose supervision the products of the Mills have acquired a reputation catalogued with the best of American cottons. To the Harrisburg Cotton Mill Company much credit is due for the enterprise and ability they have displayed in developing this branch of industry in Harrisburg.

W. M. L. WEILLS,—Druggist, 332 West Broad St.

In May, 1879, Dr. Weills opened a large Drug Store on West Broad street. In less than six months he realized an increase in trade of 100 per cent. He carries a stock of \$2000, and occupies a spacious storeroom 20x70 feet, one of the best finished in the city, in a 3-story brick building owned by Mr. Weills and his brother. There are three departments in this establishment—salesroom, laboratory and prescription.

Howard D. Dietrich, the salesman and assistant prescription clerk, is a practical druggist, and carefully compounds all prescriptions sent to this store. Dr. Weills keeps a full stock of pure and fresh Drugs, also Cattle and Insect Powders, Spices pure and fresh, the finest American Cologne and Flavoring Extracts, Camphor, Toilet articles, etc.

He was born in Washington county, Pa., July 22, 1839, and after having spent five years in Washington College, he was, for several years, a student in Washington, and graduated at the Long Island College in 1870, and began the practice of medicine in this city, and shortly after was chosen vaccine physician. During his residence in Harrisburg, he has become very popular with all classes of citizens, and since he has been engaged in the Drug business, has met with a success surpassing his most sanguine expectations, and we can safely bespeak for him a bright and prosperous future.

JESSE WINGERT,—Furniture Dealer, 334 and 336 Broad St.

This house is so complete in every department that housekeepers may furnish their entire buildings by calling here and selecting their Beds and Bedding, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Stoves, Safes, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window-shades—in fact, everything necessary to fit up a pleasant home will be promptly furnished by Mr. Wingert at the most reasonable prices. He aims to benefit and please his customers, and keeps a full line of New and Second-hand Furniture, and with the assistance of two experienced mechanics, he is prepared to repair any article of Furniture sent to his rooms. This work is so neatly done that he has a brisk trade in this department. His stock of \$1500 fills a one-story frame building, 27x54 feet. This building and the lots are the property of Mr. Wingert. His first business efforts were made in Baltimore, Md., but he soon returned to his native city and established his present trade, which bids fair to be permanent. His annual sales amount to \$5500. That he possesses the confidence of the people is evident from the fact that he has been entrusted with the responsible office of Assessor, and also served as City Councilman. As he is now in the prime of life, being but little past 46 years, we may hope that he has many years to spend in pushing forward the interest of his city.

WM. WYKOFF,—Plumber and Gas-Fitter, cor. Second and Locust Sts.

With a thorough, practical knowledge of this business, Mr. Wm. Wykoff commenced, in 1850, at Third and Mulberry streets, in 1873, upon small capital, at the corner of Second and Locust streets, and by his excellent and reliable work, has succeeded in establishing a permanent and remunerative patronage throughout the city. He employs two hands, who are selected for their skill and competency, and hence can guarantee all work to give satisfaction, either in Plumbing, Steam or Gas-fitting, or any work pertaining thereto, in public halls, churches, or private dwellings, special attention being given to repairing, at short notice. Mr. Wykoff came to this city in 1838, and since his advent has made many friends and patrons by his courteous bearing and the excellence and durability of his work. Between 1850 and 1873 he was engaged in the gas-fitting business successively at Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Milton, Pa.

GEORGE SMITH,—Confectionery and Bakery, No. 905 North Third St.

Mr. Smith's gentlemanly qualities have won for him a trade the aggregate receipts of which amount to \$6000 per annum. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1853, he embarked from that city and arrived in the United States, immediately thereafter coming to Harrisburg, from which time, March 19, 1867, he has been a permanent resident. He acquired the knowledge of his mechanical profession in this city in all its branches, and began business on Market street, thence removing to his present place of business, No. 905 North Third street, where he occupies two rooms, 18 feet in width and 44 feet in length. Mr. Smith already can boast of one of the most lucrative trades in the city. He learned the business with Thomas Findlay, who is recognized by all to be one of the best and most practical mechanics in his profession.

EMIL F. MASCHER,—*Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler, Engraver, etc.*

1219 North Third St.

Mr. Emil F. Mascher is a practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver, and possesses a genius unexcelled by any other in the profession. Born in Tennstadt, Germany, April 4, 1853, he removed to this country in June, 1866, settling at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., thence coming to this city June 1, 1878. Beginning business, the \$500 first invested continued increasing, and now has augmented to the sum of \$3000, and is now enjoying a flourishing business. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Jewelry, etc., such as Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Spectacles, etc. He has recently refitted and repaired, and put in first-class order his place of business, and replenished his stock, and now has one of the finest, neatest and best-arranged establishments of the kind in the city. His stock is of the very best, of the latest styles. With his zeal and energy in business, affable and accommodating manners, we bespeak for him a patronage that will, in the near future, far exceed all his competitors. He also engraves all articles he sells gratis, and as to his ability as a repairer, Mr. Mascher acknowledges no superior, doing nothing but first-class work and at the lowest prices.

HALL BROTHERS & CO.—*Coal, Northwest cor. Third and Market Sts.*

Located at Harrisburg are agents of a number of large mining companies, engaged in the transportation of Coal to every section of the country, the most prominent of which are Messrs. Hall Brothers & Co., of Baltimore, Md., Agents for the Lyken's Valley and Cameron Coal, mined by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Co., who are represented by Mr. James Lynah. The transactions of this Company have assumed the greatest magnitude, employing about 2000 men, and their productions and output reaching 1,000,000 tons annually. In the common mine alone they employ 500 men and boys, using 14 engines, with 27 boilers, to operate machinery and pumps, mining, during 1878, 160,194 tons, requiring 19,908 yards of track, about 70 mules, and over 200 cars. Messrs. Hall & Brother are the exclusive Agents for the Coals from these mines, for Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South, their principal office being in Baltimore, at No. 5 Post-office avenue, with a branch at Sunbury, and another in this city at the northwest corner of Third and Market streets.

Mr. James Lynah, the Agent for this district, is a native of South Carolina, born in 1845, and has been a resident of Harrisburg for nine years, and is universally esteemed with the highest degree of consideration.

GEORGE DOEHNE,—*Brewer of Ale, Porter, &c., cor. Dewberry & Blackberry Aves.*

This flourishing industry was established by the present proprietor, upon small capital, several years ago, and as an evidence of the excellence of the products of the Brewery, it has been necessary to increase the capacity from 9 barrels to 24 in a single brewing. The amount of stock manufactured annually is about 3700 barrels. Three buildings are occupied in the business, in all 52x110 feet. An 8-horse power engine and boiler furnish the motive power for the mills and mash-tubs, the boiler being built so as to accommodate an engine of three times the size of the one now employed. The trade is not confined to the city alone, but extends through a large area of surrounding territory, and is increasing very rapidly.

Mr. Doehne, proprietor, is a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, but has been a resident of this city since 1853. He started his first business enterprise in 1865, since which time he has built up an extensive business. He is a gentleman in every respect, and a business man whose tact and judgment are worthy of emulation by all who, by industry and thrift, would accomplish an end in life worthy of themselves, and be a citizen above reproach, whose example teaches everything that is honorable.

N. W. MAULFAIR,—*Groceries and Provisions, 308 Broad St.*

Every good housekeeper, within many squares, knows where Maulfair's Grocery and Provision store is, for it is there they get those good, pure Teas and Coffees of delicious aroma, and the finest line of choice Groceries and Provisions. There are \$1500 worth of these daily necessities kept constantly on hand, all of which are of the very best in the market.

The proprietor of this flourishing establishment was born in Lebanon county, Pa., March 6, 1855, and came to this city in 1866. Harrisburg can well afford to patronize and encourage this young man of four and twenty, for he is destined to become one of the brightest stars in the business constellation. Such energy and ambition as characterize his life will receive abundant reward. His love of right and abhorrence of wrong will prove a power that men cannot withstand, and will appreciate and honor.

J. H. DeHAVEN,—*Boots and Shoes, 208 Market St.*

Among the popular establishments engaged in this special line of business is that of Mr. DeHaven, who occupies the large three-story brick building at 208 Market street. The salesroom is 20x45 feet, where is displayed a choice and desirable stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., for men, women and children, all of the best quality, latest styles, and sold at the lowest prices. The stock carried amounts to from \$5000 to \$6000, and the annual trade from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Since Mr. DeHaven has been in business, about five years, he has secured great public favor, and been highly commended for the best stock of goods, reliable work, and most fashionable styles to be found in Harrisburg.

Mr. DeHaven was born in Franklin county, in 1849, and has been a resident of Harrisburg for eight years. He is an industrious, active business man, and upright and honorable in all his dealings.

EDWIN CURZON,—*Fine Groceries and Queensware, South cor. Second & State Sts.*

While there are many houses in this line of business in the city, we would notice particularly the establishment of E. Curzon, corner of Second and State streets, where will be found a full line of choice and staple Groceries, embracing all those kept in a first-class house; also a fine assortment of Queensware, Fine China Vases, Ornaments and Toys.

This house was established by Mr. C. in 1862, and its increasing and extensive trade speaks well for his business capacities. He devotes his time and energy to the business, which he personally oversees, and with the assistance of one clerk, is ever ready to attend to the wants of his patrons. His motto being "Quick sales and small profits," all who favor him with their patronage will find that, while his goods are of the best quality, his prices will compare favorably with any in the city.

JAMES BOYD & CO.—*Shippers of Coal, cor. Third and Market Sts.*

These gentlemen are Sales Agents for the Susquehanna Coal Company, at this point. The main office of the Company is located at No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, and the mines are located at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, Pa., in the Wilkesbarre district, on the Susquehanna river, and are three in number. This office was established in 1873, by Messrs. Boyd & Co., who have control of the Coals mined by the Company they represent, in central Pennsylvania. Having a thorough knowledge of all the details of their business, and being gentlemen of high standing in the social and commercial world, they transact a large business annually, and by their large shipments over the lines of railroad leading from this city, add materially to its commercial interests.

W. KNOCHE,—*Pianos and Organs, and Teacher of Music, cor. Third and Market Sts.*

One of the oldest and most important of the Musical Instrument establishments in Harrisburg is that of Mr. W. Knoche, located at Third and Market streets, over Mechanics' Bank. This was started in 1857, as an agency business, and has acquired a standing in the community it deserves. Being an accomplished musician—at the head of his profession in this city, a knowledge acquired from the best schools in Germany, his native country—he is enabled to make the best selections of instruments from the large variety of American makes. Parties contemplating purchasing an instrument will find his judgment and advice worthy of respect and consideration. In the warerooms will always be found a stock, ranging in value from \$2000 to \$2500, from which to make selections, comprising a variety of styles of the Decker, Stecke and Shoemaker Pianos, the Estey and Wilcox & White Organs. In addition to the business transacted in the sale of Music, Instruction Books and Instruments, Mr. Knoche devotes a portion of his time to teaching music, being highly proficient. He is considered one of the finest professors in the city, and has, in no small degree, been instrumental in the development of the musical propensities of the community.

JAMES BENTZ,—*Dry Goods and Notions, 7 South Market Square.*

The house of Mr. James Bentz was established in 1866, and is one of the few which have grown, with age, to be regarded each year with that favor which is created only by a straight and honorable policy in all its transactions and business relations. This Dry Goods house was opened on January 1, 1866, by the present proprietor, and has, from the start, been a favorite with all residents of the Capital City and surrounding country, in quest of either the staple domestic goods, in Cottons, Prints, Cassimeres, Cloths, etc., or the more costly productions of American and foreign looms in fine Dress Goods, as Alpacas, Cashmeres, Camel's Hair, Shudda & Tamise Cloths, French and Persian Cords, Plaids and Suitings, Silks, Satins, etc., offering great inducements in styles and fabrics, and affording an assortment not duplicated in this section of the State. The storeroom, in its entire length of 74 feet, is always well stocked with seasonable goods in almost endless variety. Six salesmen are employed in the several departments, who are obliging, courteous and competent, and the entire business is conducted upon the highest principles of commercial honor.

GEO. W. SIMMERS,—*Flour, Feed, Grain, &c., Southeast cor. Fourth & Chestnut Sts.*

This business was established in 1872 by the present proprietor, who occupies the "L" shaped building, 80x100 feet, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. Since the inauguration of the enterprise the house has enjoyed a gradually increasing trade, and has gained a first-class reputation for furnishing to the community reliable goods in Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, etc. In the advantages of the location of the building, the proprietor has superior facilities for receiving and shipping goods, being adjacent to the depots of the Pennsylvania Company and the P. & R. R. R. The business consists of both wholesale and retail shipping to dealers along the lines of railroad centering here. Three hands are employed and two wagons kept in transferring goods to and from the places of shipment, and delivering in the city.

Mr. Simmers, during his residence in this city, since 1857, has acquired an extensive business acquaintance and built a name highly honorable in commercial circles. He is a native of Lebanon county, born in 1846, and a gentleman whose business qualifications are of a superior order.

JOHN F. KERPER,—*Grocer, 3 Market Square.*

Indispensable in all communities is a well regulated Grocery Store, to conduct which requires sound business tact and judgment in the selection of the various commodities that come under this line of trade. At No. 3 Market square can be found one of the most enterprising establishments of this character, conducted by Mr. John F. Kerper. This gentleman, born at Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, in 1840, came to Harrisburg 26 years ago, and after serving an apprenticeship as clerk for 10 years, started business on a limited capital in 1863, and who, by his indefatigable industry, perseverance and honorable dealings, has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He has a full line of imported and domestic Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, etc., and does a successful wholesale and retail trade. The building is a large three-story brick structure, occupying one of the most eligible business locations in the city. Mr. Kerper is an enterprising merchant and worthy gentleman, and fully merits the liberal patronage he enjoys.

VALENTINE EGLE,—*Groceries and Queensware, cor. Front and Mulberry Sts.*

Upon this spot, within a stone's throw of the tree to which the founder of Harrisburg was tied, during the early days of the settlement, stands a two-story frame building, occupied as a storeroom and dwelling by Mr. Valentine Egle, one of the oldest business men of the city. It was here that Mr. Egle was born, in 1813, and has continued to reside. 38 years ago he commenced business, a few doors above his present location, and the success with which his efforts have been crowned, mark the energy and business tact with which it has been conducted. The stock of Groceries and Queensware usually carried amounts to about \$2000, and upon this capital quite a lucrative business is carried on.

Mr. Egle is well up in years, though retaining, in a great measure, his vigor and business zeal. In manners he is found to be a gentleman of the old school, and from his lips can be gathered many interesting details of events which have passed from the minds of some of his contemporaries. A visit to Mr. Egle will repay those who love to hear the legends of old recited.

L. R. ZIMMERMAN,—*Stationer, &c., 1223 North Third St.*

Mr. L. R. Zimmerman, commencing business, at this place, in February, 1876, with but a small capital, is now doing a flourishing business, and has added to the original line of his business—which was exclusively stationery—that of Books. His stock, at present, consists of Books and Stationery, of every description and variety, School Supplies, Fancy Box Paper, etc. His stock at present represents a value of \$3000, returning him \$6000 per annum. The store is 14x29 feet, and is fitted up in a very handsome and business-like manner, and with the attention he gives to his business, and his bland and affable manner towards his patrons, can meet with no other end than a rapidly increasing business success. He was born in Loysville, Perry county, Pa., June 30, 1849, and came to this city in 1859. Mr. Zimmerman is an excellent business man and possesses a thorough knowledge of his business in its various branches, and we bespeak for him a bright future.

JACOB B. LEHNER,—*Monuments, Tombstones, Mantels, &c.*

Chestnut St., between Third and Fourth Sts.

This business was started in 1869, by Jacob Lehmer, Sr., and successfully conducted by him until the present year, when his sudden decease left his only son, the present proprietor, Mr. J. B. Lehner, in charge of the concern. With a stock of \$1000, a business of at least double that amount is annually conducted. He is a native of Germany, having been born in that country in 1851, and came to this city when but a year and a half of age. During the busy season, eight to ten hands are employed, and two to three find constant employment at all times. The trade is principally local, though orders have been, and are at times, executed for distant points. This concern is destined to become one of the best established industries in the city, being now one of the most popular.

RUTHERFORD ICE CO.—*Cor. Raspberry and Cherry Aves.*

The oldest and most widely known of those engaged in the Ice business in Dauphin county is the Rutherford Ice Co., originally established in 1853 by Martin Hoelle, who was succeeded by Walker & Rutherford in 1873. In June, 1879, the Rutherford Ice Co. was organized by Messrs. W. S., J. E. and S. H. Rutherford. The Ice furnished by this Company is from spring-water ponds, clear as crystal, and is the finest and purest in the market. It is brought from a distance of three miles on the Reading pike, where they have every facility, with necessary apparatus and machinery for cutting and storing the ice in two large ice-houses, one 60x80 feet, the other 14x65 feet, total capacity 4000 tons, with a storehouse in Hamsburg 32x40 feet. During the summer months they employ a large force of workmen and drivers in shipping and delivering the ice to consumers. The Messrs. Rutherford are thorough-going, active and energetic business men. With the facilities they possess they are at all times enabled to meet all demands that may be made upon them. The General Superintendent in Hamsburg is Mr. W. S. Rutherford, who is well known for his upright and sterling character as a business man.

T. A. THORLEY,—*Druggist, 449 State St.*

This house was originally founded by G. A. School & Co., in 1872, who were succeeded by Lebanon Christman, and who in turn was succeeded, in 1877, by Mr. Thomas A. Thorley, the present proprietor, who has, since his advent to the proprietorship, made many improvements in its general arrangement and largely increased the capital stock. He keeps a choice line of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc. The prescription department is under his immediate control, his six years' experience enabling him to compound, with accuracy and care, either physicians' prescriptions or family recipes.

Mr. Thorley is a native of York county, Pa., and has been a resident of Harrisburg for the last six years, during four of which he was employed in one of the leading drug establishments. He is a young man of active faculties and exemplary habits, and being thoroughly conversant with every detail of the Drug trade, is well qualified to conduct his flourishing enterprise.

G. W. MULL,—*Stoves, Tinware, Sheet-Iron Work, &c., 513 East State St.*

As a practical mechanic, Mr. G. W. Mull has few equals and no superiors in this city, and, as a self-made business man, his record is one of which he may indeed feel proud. His store, which is located at No. 513 East State street, is aptly called the "Enterprise"—a name which has been fairly earned by close attention to business and a careful management of its affairs. The "Enterprise" was started by the present proprietor in 1874, and has been favored with an increasing patronage ever since. Besides doing all kinds of job work in Tin, Zinc and Sheet-Iron, Mr. Mull keeps on hand a general stock of Stoves new and second-hand, and a full line of House-Furnishing Goods, his annual business amounting to about \$3000. He is a practical mechanic of 25 years' experience, and, as an evidence of his mechanical skill, displays in his shop a perfect steam engine in full working order, about 10 or 12 inches long, as a specimen of his ingenuity.

He is a native of Shippensburg, Pa., and learned his trade in Newville, where he afterwards followed it for a number of years, and came to this city in 1874. He is respected not only for his mechanical attainments, but also for his personal bearing, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

W. HOWARD EBY,—*Coal and Kindling Wood, P. R. R., foot of North St.*

No one is perhaps better known in the Coal business in this city than Mr. W. Howard Eby, whose extensive yards and sheds are located on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennsylvania Canal, opposite North street. This gentleman began business in 1876, and has, by his fair dealings and enterprise, built up an extensive trade, occupying the largest yard in the city under cover. The trade is not confined to the city, but embraces a large surrounding territory, and, by reason of the eligible location of the yards, has unequalled facilities for receiving and shipping. All Coal is thoroughly screened before delivery, and improved chute wagons are used in putting it in the cellar. In addition to the Coal business, Mr. Eby is largely engaged in the manufacture of Kindling Wood, having the sole control in this county of the "Coburn Patent Fire Kindler," in the manufacture of which an 8-horse-power engine is used, and he is at all times able to fill orders at short notice. Mr. Eby has a number of branches in the city, which are connected with the main office by telephone.

A. X. SHOEMAKER,—*Ag't Iowa Land Agency; A. X. SHOEMAKER, Ag't, 5½ S. 3d St.*

Mr. Shoemaker has been representing the interests of the Iowa Railroad Land Company in this section for about two years, and it is fair to presume that the success which has crowned his efforts thus far was mainly due to the fact that, Iowa being nearer than any other State offering the same inducements to settlers, it was considered better than going into the remote wilds. The lands for sale by the Iowa Railroad Land Company offer, probably, more advantages to the settler than those located anywhere in the Western States. Any one desiring information concerning these lands will be accommodated by writing to Mr. Shoemaker, who is able to answer satisfactorily any questions concerning them. He makes several trips annually to the lands with excursion parties, for the purpose of showing, by actual observation, that what is represented of them is true. Those who anticipate moving West would do well to consult Mr. Shoemaker, whom they will always find to be a courteous and obliging gentleman and counsellor.

J. E. RHOADS,—*Dealer in Lime, Cement and Coal, cor. Second and Foster Sts.*

This house was established in 1860 by D. Rhoads, who was succeeded in the business, in 1871, by the present proprietor. The business of the house is under his special supervision, he employing six hands to assist in conducting it. He has three kilns running almost constantly, producing about 60,000 bushels of Lime per annum. His trade is not confined to Harrisburg, but extends to parts of Pennsylvania and to Virginia. Although the Coal department has been but lately added to the business, any demand can be supplied at short notice, with best qualities, at reasonable prices.

Mr. Rhoads is a native of Harrisburg, began his business on moderate capital, and has been rewarded for his industry and attention to business by a steady and lucrative trade. Energetic and reliable, devoting his time and attention to his business, he has met with success, and established an enviable reputation among his fellow men.

JACOB CRAMP,—*Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 516 East State St.*

The handsome and well-stocked Boot and Shoe store of Mr. Jacob Cramp, located at No. 516 East State street, was started in 1876, who, by close attention and a thoroughly practical knowledge of the business, has established a trade equal to at least \$5000 per annum. The stock comprises a full line of men's, boys', ladies', misses' and children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, etc., and a full line of Rubbers.

Mr. Cramp is a native of Berks county, Pa., born in 1813, but for the past 32 years he has resided in Harrisburg. As a business man, he is widely known for his upright character, and as a citizen, he is highly respected. He was elected a tax collector for the Eighth ward in 1879, a position which he has filled acceptably.

J. & W. K. COWDEN,—*Lumber Yard and Planing Mill, Market, cor. Canal St.*

This business was started about 10 years ago by Elder, Cowden & Co., who were followed in 1873 by the present firm. Since the decease of Mr. J. Cowden, which occurred in 1877, his interest has been represented by the estate. This firm carries a stock of \$15,000 of Lumber, and their annual business reaches \$40,000. The Planing and Moulding Mill is a substantial brick structure, 50x50 feet. The machinery is the best for the purposes, and is operated by a 25-horse-power engine. In the manufacture of Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, Flooring and Weather-Boarding, this firm has achieved an enviable reputation, and also deal generally in Lumber of all descriptions. Sixteen hands are employed, whose earnings average, weekly, \$140. The Planing Mill is in charge of Mr. J. M. Bender, and the management of the whole business is under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. K. Cowden. Adjoining the Planing Mill is the office, in which are kept the various patterns, designs, &c., of their many productions. Mr. W. C. Cowden, son of Mr. J. Cowden, deceased, who represents the estate in the firm, has charge of the office business and fiduciary interests of the concern. Two yards are required for storing their complete stock of Lumber, one adjoining the Mills, the other on Chestnut street. Their trade is large, and extends through various sections of the surrounding country. That this concern has been eminently successful is owing in no small degree to the ability with which its operative and financial affairs are conducted, as well as to the uniformly high standard of its products, which has established its fine reputation and added materially to the city's name as a manufacturing center.

J. D. MARSHBANK & SON,—*Iron Founders*

And Manufacturers of Steam and Hot-Water Heating Apparatus, cor. Short and South Sts.

The present firm was organized in 1872, but the business was originally started by the senior member of the firm at Port Deposit, Md., in 1845. Ten years later it was removed to Lancaster, Pa., where it was successfully conducted until 1867, when it was brought to this city and first located at the Novelty Works, where it remained until 1872, when it was removed to its present location. The departments, which consist of a Foundry and Machine Shop, occupy a space of 100 feet front by 175 feet in depth, and in these constant employment is given to about 20 hands. The stock of manufactured goods usually carried is about \$4000, and the business annually amounts to from \$20,000 to \$25,000. It is the only manufacturing establishment in the city which makes a specialty of fitting public buildings and private residences with Steam and Hot-Water Heating Apparatus of their own make and design, their trade extending throughout the United States. They make a specialty of their Hot-Air Furnaces and Steam-Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, which have already become well known and justly celebrated.

The present firm consists of J. D. Marshbank and his son, A. J. Marshbank—the former a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and the latter a native of Port Deposit, Md. They are both practical mechanics, to which are added those qualities which make up the model business man in any community.

W. P. DALE,—*Manufacturer of the "Acme" Cultivator, cor. Fourteenth and Bailey Sts.*

The establishment of Mr. W. P. Dale, corner of Fourteenth and Bailey streets, where the process of manufacturing the "Acme" Cultivator is carried on, was started in 1878 by the present proprietor, and, since the date of its origin, has increased in trade to the extent of over 200 per cent. Four styles of Cultivators are made, viz.: No. 1 is so arranged that it can be handled by the operator either riding or walking; No. 2 is constructed for walking only; No. 3 is a five-shovel machine; and No. 4 is a controllable Cultivator for one horse, which can be adjusted when in use, at the will of the operator, to suit the kind of furrow being worked. The No. 1 and No. 2 have each eight shovels, and are first-class machines in every respect. The works have been driven up to their fullest capacity, and the amount of work turned out has exceeded the sum of \$3000 annually. The works are located in a two-story frame building, 25x30 feet, and a number of hands are employed in the various departments. His machines are in use in various parts of the country.

Mr. Dale was born in Center county, Pa., and came to Harrisburg in 1878, for the purpose of engaging in his present enterprise. He is a practical farmer, and recognized the necessity for an implement of the kind he makes. He has shown himself an inventive genius of the highest order, and a practical mechanic as regards all the details of the establishment over which he presides.

W. H. KELLER,—*Pharmacist, cor. Market and Thirteenth Sts.*

The "Lion Pharmacy," located as above, was started in March, 1877, by Mr. W. H. Keller. Feeling the wants of the fast-developing population in the section of the city known as East Harrisburg, he established his present enterprise, and the success with which his efforts have been crowned is an evidence of his business tact as well as the appreciation in which he is held by the community. His stock represents an investment of about \$1500, and annual business of between \$3000 and \$4000. In addition to the great variety of articles which properly belong to the Drug trade, Mr. Keller has in stock an assortment of choice Tobacco and Cigars. He also manufactures a number of preparations of his own, among which may be enumerated, "The German Family Liniment," "Universal Fever and Liver Pills," "Pulmonary Syrup," "Worm Syrup," "German Horse, Cattle and Poultry Powders," and "Lulu Cologne," all of which find a ready sale.

Mr. Keller is a native of Germany, born in 1856, and came to this country when but three years of age, and has resided permanently in Harrisburg since 1877. He is a graduate of the Ohio College of Pharmacy at Cincinnati, where he served three terms, has been identified with the Drug trade for the past 10 years, and is a thorough practical Druggist and theoretical Pharmacist.

D. F. HIRSH,—*Millinery and Fancy Goods, &c., 332 Market St.*

The establishment of Mr. D. F. Hirsh, although only opened in April of this year, has already become prominent in the Millinery and Fancy Goods line, and has attained a position among the first-class houses engaged in this special trade. Mr. Hirsh is thoroughly conversant with the business in every detail, and, having ample facilities and well knowing the wants of customers, he has filled his spacious store with a new and well-selected stock of all the latest European styles and productions of the Eastern markets in Dress Trimmings, Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c. His stock, which is always large, is constantly being replenished and augmented from the most reliable manufacturers and importers. The trade, principally local, reaches to some extent to the surrounding counties.

Mr. Hirsh came to Harrisburg early in 1879, from Virginia, his native State, and, although but a few months in business, has in that time won the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

HENRY E. LUTZ,—*Wholesale Liquor Dealer, 101 North Fourth St.*

Although this house was established as late as 1876, it has, from that time to this, been doing a prosperous business. In the salesroom, which is located at No. 101 North Fourth street, can be had all the popular brands of Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, besides a great variety of foreign and domestic Wines, Brandies, Gins, etc. A specialty is made of "Overhalt" Whisky, from Westmoreland county, Pa., and "Hanuisville" Whisky, from Virginia. Two salesmen are employed, and the annual sales amount to over \$20,000 through central Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia house is located at No. 1176 Market street.

Mr. Lutz is a native of Lancaster county, Pa., born in 1840, and has been a resident of Harrisburg since 1876. He has won a large number of friends and patrons by his liberal spirit and just business dealings.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.—*Woodward & Schnell Managers,* 28 North Third St.

It is well known to every one that the Singer Sewing Machine has, during its entire career, stood paramount and alone, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world. This immense corporation now possesses the largest factories in the world devoted to manufacturing Sewing Machines, and sell their Machines throughout every civilized country on earth. The office of this Company at Harrisburg, supplying the people of Dauphin and part of Cumberland counties, is located at No. 28 North Third street, and managed by L. B. Woodward and J. J. Schnell, the former a native of Westchester, Chester county, the latter of Brookville, Jefferson county, who have achieved their success not only on the merits of their Machines, but by gaining the full confidence of the people by dealing with every one fairly and alike; making no deviations in prices, giving full instructions on every Machine, and discharging any one in their employ making misrepresentations. They employ their men by the day to canvass, and have them fully under their control, seeing that they look after their business, giving instructions, and that every Machine works properly. People who consider their best interests always buy the Singer Machine, dealing directly with the Company through their salaried agents. Messrs. Woodward & Schnell take great pleasure in showing the Machine and its work of all varieties to any that will call at their office. The late improved Machines have the loose balance-wheel attachment for winding the bobbin without removing the work from under the needle, and is one of the lightest-running Machines in the market.

N. B.—At their office will be found the largest and most complete stock of Silks, for all purposes, in the city, in colors, from 100 yards to 1½ oz. spools; Sadlers' and Tailors' Silk, in skeins, and Floss and Button-hole Twist. They also have connected with their establishment the best Sewing Machine Repair Shop in central Pennsylvania, and all work turned out is guaranteed.

WM. BURKHOLDER,—*Manuf'r of & Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, 328 Broad St.*

In the two-story frame building, located at the above number, is found one of the most active industries in the city. It was commenced in 1875 by the present proprietor, Mr. William Burkholder, upon small capital, which has been steadily increased as the well-merited reputation of the products became known. Although confined to a limited space, the building being but 15x24 feet, over 4000 dozen Brooms, of all kinds, are annually manufactured, and six hands find constant employment. The trade of this establishment is both wholesale and retail, and is not confined to the city alone, as he ships his manufactures to many parts of the State. About the 1st of April, 1880, he will remove to a more commodious building, and, with the increased facilities, will enlarge his trade.

Mr. Burkholder is a native of Franklin county, Pa., and came to this city in 1871. His first venture in business was in this city, and is the one with which he is at present identified. He is a practical business man and thorough mechanic, and has met with the success he justly merits. The goods he manufactures are always in demand, and using only the best materials, his present enterprise is rapidly expanding to large proportions.

HIRAM STARR,—*Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 1118 and 1310 Sixth St.*

This gentleman came to Harrisburg in 1866, and began the Grocery business in a modest way at No. 1310 Sixth street, and soon drew about him many friends and customers by his courteous manners and fair dealing. He keeps a full stock of choice Groceries, and is also largely engaged in the preparation of Preserves, Jellies, Catsup, etc., which have become standard goods in the market. He has also erected a machine for roasting Coffee, in which special branch he has achieved an enviable reputation. He also deals extensively in dressed Poultry and Western Apple Butter. In 1879 he opened another store at No. 1118 Sixth street, and his thorough-going enterprise and business integrity is well known among the citizens of Harrisburg. His annual sales in the various departments of his business reach \$20,000, which are steadily increasing under his skillful management. His facilities for conducting his business are perfect in every detail, and his stock always full, complete and well selected.—Mr. Starr was born in Lewisburg, York county, in 1831, and is deserving of the highest commendation for his energy, thrift and business ability.

WM. MYERS,—*Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 107 Market St.*

Among the houses which stand prominent in this branch of business is that of Wm. Myers, at No. 107 Market street. He makes a specialty of Men's Fine Boots and Gaiters, which, with Boot and Shoe manufacturing, in all its branches, is sufficient to give employment to five hands. The work is under the special supervision of Mr. Myers himself, and it never fails to give satisfaction to his customers. In addition to the manufacturing of Boots and Shoes, Mr. Myers keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of the same, of all sizes and of the best makes, which he sells at prices to suit the times. This establishment was started in 1861 by Jauss & Myers, who were succeeded in 1866 by the present proprietor.—Mr. Myers was born in Lancaster, Pa., and came to Harrisburg in 1836. He started on small capital, but, by close attention to business and fair dealing, has made for himself and his establishment many friends, and has merited that success which has crowned his efforts in this enterprise.

F. S. KEET,—*Picture Frames and Fancy Goods, 408 Market St.*

This is the only house in Harrisburg engaged exclusively in the manufacture and sale of Picture Frames. Established by Mr. A. G. Keet in 1865, who was succeeded by F. S. Keet in 1877, who has since successfully conducted it. Occupying a spacious salesroom at No. 408 Market street, well stocked with Picture Frames of all kinds, sizes, shapes, styles and designs, to suit every taste, this gentleman has, by fair and honorable dealing and turning out only first-class work, achieved a reputation that he may well be proud of. In connection with this business, Mr. Keet keeps a full line of Chromos, Engravings, Lithographs, Stereoscopes and Views, with a full stock of Fancy Goods, and makes a specialty of framing pictures. The trade is principally in Harrisburg, and extends to the surrounding country.—Mr. A. G. Keet, who is well known in the business community, is agent for the establishment.

FRANK R. LEIB,—*Coal; Agent Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1½ N. 3d St.*

The most prominent of the many corporations engaged in the Coal operations is the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, who, to distribute their vast productions, engage the services of active, energetic business men in different sections of the country. In this section of Pennsylvania this corporation is represented by Mr. Frank R. Leib. The Coal is brought from the Schuylkill and Northumberland regions, and disposed of in this immediate vicinity—through the Cumberland valley and Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Leib has represented the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company for two years in Harrisburg, and has acquired a business and standing that augurs much for his future career.

He was born in Schuylkill county in 1844, and has been a resident of the Capital City for seven years.

E. O. DARE,—*General Insurance Agent, 5½ South Third St.*

The well-known personal and business reputation of Mr. E. O. Dare is a sufficient guarantee that the various companies which he represents are all doing business upon a solid foundation. He conducts a general Insurance business, but specially represents the Allen and East Pennsboro, of Cumberland county, Farmers' and Mechanics', of Millersburg, Jordan Mutual, of Allentown, Pa., Fire Insurance Companies; and the Phoenix Life, of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Dare is a native of Lancaster county, Pa., born in 1827, and has resided continuously in this city for the past 27 years. He was for a number of years a teacher in the public schools, and is a gentleman of learning and culture—attainments which eminently fit him for any walk in life.

JACKSON MANUFACTURING CO.—*Railway Safety Appliances* And Steel Wheel-Barrows, cor. Short and South Sts.

The special branch of manufacturing industry pursued by the Jackson Manufacturing Company is one of such importance, and, withal, so conducive to the material prosperity of the city of Harrisburg, as to be deserving of special mention. This Company manufactures a peculiar line of specialties, which they own and control, and are manufactured in no other establishments in the United States, among which we may mention Railroad Frogs and Switches, Steel Wheel-Barrows, the Interlocking Switch and Signal, and the Lorenz Safety Switch. The business was originally established about 3 years ago by Mr. C. H. Jackson, with a moderate capital, but, from its very inception, it acquired and has steadily maintained a high reputation. The business having increased with rapid strides, a company was formed and incorporated in February, 1879, under the title of "The Jackson Manufacturing Company," and these works, to-day, take rank among the industrial establishments of the country. The works of the Company are located at the corner of South and Short streets, and occupy about one acre of ground, and consist of several large and substantial brick structures, thoroughly adapted, in size and general appointment, for their special line of manufacture. They are divided into a number of departments, consisting of 2 machine shops, 2 blacksmith shops, a wood-working department, and a foundry. Connected with the works, and adjoining the office, is the draughting department, in which from 6 to 10 skilled draughtsmen are constantly employed. All the machinery used in the works is of the latest and most approved construction, which is driven by 2 engines—one of 30 and the other of 10-horse power. Among the machinery we may especially mention the powerful hydraulic press, the largest in this country, for stamping metal and steel plates, used in the manufacture of the Steel-Tray Wheel-Barrows, which are one of the principal productions of this Company. They are light, strong, firm, and durable, the dishes being stamped from a solid plate of steel, and without seams or rivets to open or become loose. The legs and braces are firmly framed together, and the axle, being stationary, serves as a brace for the handles, and obviates the tendency of the axles to cut. These Barrows are made in the best manner, of several different kinds, for dirt, coal, iron, and ore, of the best quality of steel, and far superior to other kinds now in use, and are the only Seamless-Tray Wheel-Barrows made in the world. A very general knowledge of this fact, on the part of railroad corporations, mining companies, and others, has led to a demand for these Barrows that engages the constant activity of the works. The new stationary Frog, another specialty manufactured by this Company, has become popular among railroad officials, many of them being in use on most of the railroads in the country. They are simple in their construction, being strong, stable and durable. A distinguishing feature of the Frog is that the flanges of the point rails remain whole, and are pressed forward, so as to fit on the wing rails, thus affording security against the point sinking. They are made from the best steel, the two pieces forming the point being dovetailed together, the filling or throat pieces and the wing rails are firmly fitted in their places; the whole Frog is then clamped together or bolted, thus securing a perfect fit. They are readily and easily laid, requiring no cutting of timbers or ties, and any part can be renewed while the Frog is in the track. One hundred and fifty skilled mechanics are constantly employed in these works, whose monthly pay-roll aggregates about \$4000. The capital stock of the Company is \$50,000, and the annual trade, amounting to \$200,000, extends throughout the United States and South America.

The officers of the Company are: Mr. C. H. Jackson, President; Mr. D. W. Dickey, Treasurer; I. Howard Johns, Superintendent; F. S. Guerber, Engineer; and the success which has attended this Company since organized is worthy of mention, as their business has been constantly on the increase.

TOUCEY & BUCHANAN,—*Interlocking Switch and Signal Co.* Cor. Short and South Sts.

The necessity for a reliable arrangement for signaling trains, as they move from place to place, has for years attracted the attention of mechanics and inventors, who have expended a great deal of thought and labor for the accomplishment of a thoroughly safe and reliable system. This has successfully been brought to a state of perfection by the combinations of the inventions of Saxby and Farmer, Toucey & Buchanan, Brierly, and numerous others, and known as the Interlocking System, of which the Toucey & Buchanan Interlocking Switch Co. are proprietors. This system provides for an instantaneous locking of the switch, and any attempt to pull a wrong lever is rendered futile. The mechanism is simple in construction and so arranged that it is impossible to get out of order—or for a wrong signal to be given, or the wrong switch moved. This ingenious device consists of a number of locking bars and levers so arranged as to be under the control of one person; and to protect the apparatus from the great wear and unnecessary strain that would be produced in the case of pulling the wrong lever, a mechanical contrivance has been invented which has changed the principle of locking in so far that "not only the action, but also the idea of pulling wrong levers is checked." Among the many advantages to be derived from the use of the Interlocking Switch and Signal System are—its perfect security against accidents in operating switches and draw-bridges, rapidity in the handling of trains, reliability and economy. It is in use on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Elevated Railroads of New York city, and many other prominent Eastern and Western lines, and no English railway is permitted to be operated without it, always performing its work accurately and promptly, and giving perfect satisfaction.

The Toucey & Buchanan Interlocking Switch Co. was incorporated in May, 1877, and their annual business amounts to \$200,000. The President of the Company is Mr. John M. Toucey, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Jackson, also President of the Jackson Manufacturing Co., at whose works, at the corner of South and Short streets, the Interlocking Switch and Signal Apparatus are manufactured. Mr. C. H. Jackson, the Treasurer of the T. & B. Interlocking Switch Co., is also General Agent for the Union Electric Signal Co., of Boston, Mass., who manufacture Electrical Safety Appliances for Railways, as Block, Switch, Drawbridge and Crossing Signals, the most perfect and reliable system of Automatic Signals now in use, and are receiving the favorable consideration of railway corporations and being applied to many of the leading roads.

CLECKNER & ZIMMERMAN,—*Brick Man'f'rs; Office, 30½ South Second St.*

Among the Brick manufacturers in Harrisburg, there is probably none in a more flourishing condition than that of Messrs. Cleckner & Zimmerman. This enterprise was started in 1861 by Mr. P. E. Linn, now deceased, who, in 1865, was succeeded by the present owners. The amount of stock at present on hand is about 5,000,000 Bricks, valued at about \$3000, and the yearly business transacted will reach between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The yards cover an area of about 25 acres; 50 hands are employed during the season, the monthly pay-roll averaging about \$1000. The trade of the concern is mainly in the city and surrounding country.

The present members of the firm are Mr. W. H. Cleckner, who is a native of Harrisburg, born in 1817, and has always resided here, and is at present one of the presiding officers of the city councils. Mr. C. O. Zimmerman is also a native of the city, born in 1820. These gentlemen are now living upon the same property where they were born. As a firm they are known in financial circles as among the "solid" business men in the city.

FRANCIS LEREW,—*White Hall Hotel, 217 Market St.*

The genial proprietor of the above House has succeeded Samuel Flickinger, who was the former host, and has determined to build up a reputation for comfort such as this house has never before known. Mr. Lerew has been landlord of this house before, and knows the wants of its patrons. The bar is supplied with the various brands of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars. Attached to the house is a first-class livery stable, where tourists, commercial travelers and others may obtain at all hours splendid rigs. Special arrangements made with the poor. There is also an "A No. 1" Restaurant attached to this Hotel, where first-class meals are served at short notice. The house is elegantly furnished throughout, and the terms are such as will suit the most economical.

WILLIAM BRADY,—*Jewelry, Silverware, Diamonds, 302 Market St.*

The name heading this editorial is one which all residents of Harrisburg and of the immediate community have regarded with the utmost respect for a quarter of a century. Associated in their minds with the name of William Brady are the principles that characterized his life, which were of the highest order of business integrity, which established his reputation and made his name synonymous with everything commendable. William Brady, deceased, the founder of the business now conducted by Mrs. Brady, was born in Harrisburg in 1817. At an early age he entered the well-known jewelry house of Thomas C. Garrett in Philadelphia, where for twelve years he remained, with the greatest satisfaction to his employer. Entering into business on his own account in Pottsville, Pa., in 1844, after a successful career of fifteen years he removed to this city in 1859, where he pursued his vocation up to the time of his death, which sad event occurred on July 21st of the present year. The Jewelry store left by him at 302 Market street, whence he moved in 1861, has, since his advent in this city, been known as at the head of the trade, and contains probably the finest stock of goods to be found in the city. A storeroom, 20x40 feet in dimensions, is stocked with a full and complete line of everything pertaining to the trade, a line of goods selected with an extraordinary degree of taste and embracing articles of virtu and decoration in every sense unique, elegant and costly, which, in detail, may be partly designated as Fine Watches and Clocks, both of American and the best foreign manufactures of the Swiss and French; Diamonds of the most reliable character; Solid, German and Plated Silverware; Rings, Charms, &c.—in fact, everything in the line that goes to make up the stock of a first-class Jewelry establishment, fit for practical use, ornamentations and presents for every and diversified occasions. In connection with all this display and intrinsic worth is a department for making to order and repairing, under the supervision of Mr. H. A. Perkins, who, with one assistant, attends to the practical Jewelry engagements of the house, whose reputation as a thorough artisan is too well established to need any comment at our hands. From the long existence of the house and the untarnished reputation it has always enjoyed, its patrons number largely from the best people of the city and the surrounding country within a radius of one hundred miles, who have always found here a most reliable place to make purchases. As the business is continued under the same code of business integrity as formerly, it still is, and will be hereafter, as worthy of the patronage of its old customers and of new ones, and will remain, in the same degree, conducive to the interest of every purchaser, and affords a most desirable place for an outlay, where real value and reliable representation is a consideration.

GREENAWALT BROS.—*Tanners and Curriers, 118 and 120 Market St.*

The largest and most extensive Tannery in central Pennsylvania is the old and well-known establishment of Greenawalt Bros., the foundation of which was laid as early as 1811 by Mr. Jacob Greenawalt, whose small capital, combined with an unwavering integrity, push, vim and sound judgment, and the production of reliable Leather, soon brought his name and goods prominently before the public. After successfully conducting the business for a number of years, he was succeeded by Messrs. J. & J. K. Greenawalt. In 1875, Mr. T. D. Greenawalt was admitted to an interest in the business, when the name and style of the firm was changed to Greenawalt Bros. This is the only Tannery located in the city limits of Harrisburg and one of the oldest in the State, and they turn out an immense quantity of Oak-Tanned, Sole and Fine Harness Leather, Wax, Upper and Kip Leather and Wax Calf Skins. These goods are all of standard quality and compare favorably with the best productions of the world, as is evidenced by the fact of their having received the award of a medal and diploma at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The stock carried amounts to \$75,000, and their trade, which extends throughout the United States and portions of Europe, reaches the sum of from \$60,000 to \$70,000 annually. The works, located at 17th and Derry streets, occupy about 6 acres of ground, on which there are two substantial brick and frame structures, the main building being 80x162 feet, and 3 stories in height; adjoining this is another building of the same kind, 45x160 feet, also 3 stories in height. The machinery is run by a 35-horse power engine with two boilers, and from 22 to 25 skilled workmen are constantly employed, whose pay-roll amounts to \$225 every week. On Market street, at Nos. 118 and 120, is the salesrooms and storehouse. This building, 5 stories in height, is a substantial brick structure, having a front of 40 feet, extending to the rear to a depth of 38 feet. Besides the large and general Tanning business conducted by this firm, they do also an extensive general jobbing trade in Leather, Findings, etc.

The members of the firm, Theodore D., Jacob, Jr., and Jeremiah K. Greenawalt, sons of the founder of the house, are natives of Harrisburg and hold a high position in the commercial and manufacturing circles. Mr. Theodore D. Greenawalt was born in 1820, and during the Rebellion held the responsible position of paymaster in the United States army. The general superintendence of the Tannery devolves upon Mr. Jacob Greenawalt, Jr., who is well fitted for the position by reason of his long experience. The sales and general jobbing department is in the care of Mr. Jeremiah K. Greenawalt, who was born in 1830. He gives his whole attention to the business, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who have dealings with him.

JNO. C. COWEN,—*Coal and Wood Merchant, 1224 Third St., near Broad.*

That handsome residence, 1226 North Third street, a 3-story brick, 20x80 feet, with large and convenient store-room on the first floor, is the residence and property of Mr. J. C. Cowen, the popular Coal and Wood merchant. His office is at No. 1224 North Third street, and his first Coal yard is at the Canal, foot of Forrester street; the second at the corner of Cumberland and Two-and-a-half streets. All Coal, and cord and kindling Wood carefully kept under cover. Mr. Cowen has been engaged in this business 5 years. His trade has steadily increased, and his present stock worth \$9000, and each year the sales amount to \$15,000. The office, where Mr. Cowen transacts all business, is a room 12 by 18 feet, which is fitted up with every requisite for comfort and convenience. Three hands are constantly employed to attend the yards and deliver Coal and Wood through the city. Mr. Cowen has all arrangements perfected by which Coal can be put away and no coal dust cover the sidewalk.

Born in Lancaster county May 18, 1838, he has, since the year 1863, been a resident of Harrisburg, and no man has the public interests more constantly in view, or is willing to do more to aid in any progressive movement. Mr. Cowen is not only a prosperous man, but a man of influence and power in the community. Old and young, rich and poor, in their daily routine, think of Mr. Cowen, and often consult him in regard to business interests; and he never lacks for words of counsel. Having associated with the business world so many years, his perceptive faculties are well developed and keen business wit sharpened, so that he can often predict the fair or foul weather of financial skies when the untrained mind can discover no unusual turn.

D. L. JAUSS & CO.—*Wholesale & Retail Coal Dealers, cor. Nagle St. & Penna. R. R.*

The office and yards of this firm are located at the corner of Nagle street and the Pennsylvania Railroad, extending to the Pennsylvania Canal, where the business was started some ten years ago. The yards cover about two acres, nearly all of which is under cover, with convenient sidings and tracks and every facility for the preparation of Coal for family use. They deal in only a superior quality of Coal, and it is delivered in good condition and without waste and accumulation of dirt. The business has always been conducted with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of their large and growing trade. The stock is never permitted to run down, so that all orders for any size Coal, by mail or otherwise, can always be filled at short notice. Their facilities for handling Coal by the cargo or car load are not equalled by any other establishment in the city, and are especially adapted for heavy contracts and purchasers of Coal in large quantities. A branch yard is located at the corner of Second and Forster streets for supplying the up-town trade. Mr. D. L. Jaus is an energetic and reliable business man, practically conversant with all the details of the coal trade.

NEW CUMBERLAND.

J. G. MALEHORN,—*Produce, West Market St., 2d door above 4th, New Cumberland.*

J. G. Malehorn claims a place with the oldest produce dealers of York county. For 20 years he has been engaged in this business, traveling through the country, buying of the farmers, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables and Fruit, and shipping it to Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York markets. Three years ago he located in New Cumberland, and built up a good trade. His long experience has qualified him for the business, and he is always ready to fill orders, either in large or small quantities, for Produce, Fruits, Poultry, Oysters, Meats, and all kinds of Game in season. Anything in this line can be furnished by him at short notice and at prices as low as the lowest.

Mr. Malehorn was born in York county, Pa., in 1841. He is energetic and industrious, and possesses the admirable quality of a kind, generous nature, which makes him a favorite in the community.

ELIAS HAKE,—*Distiller and Flouring Mills, New Cumberland.*

Few men are more widely known in business circles than Mr. Elias Hake. About 22 years ago he erected a Distillery in York county, two miles from New Cumberland, and began the distillation of Rye Whisky. He soon built up a good trade, and his annual sales approximate \$15,000. The superior quality of "Hake's Pure Old Rye Whisky" is well attested by druggists, physicians and families. It is in every respect a *pure* article, distilled from the best material and free from adulterations of any kind. About eight years ago, Mr. Hake purchased the "Allen" Flour Mill—a stone structure three stories in height, and 60x40 feet, and fitted it throughout with all the modern appliances in machinery necessary for the manufacture of first-class Flour, and the result is, he can scarcely supply the demand—his annual sales amounting to over \$15,000. In 1877 he engaged in the Flour, Feed and Grain business, at 342 Broad street, Harrisburg, which is in charge of Simon Hursh, but under the immediate supervision of Mr. Hake, who possesses every requisite of a thorough business man; honorable and full of energy and business tact, he long since won an enviable reputation, and the confidence and esteem of all.

JOS. BAUGHMAN,—*General Store, cor. Third and Bridge Sts., New Cumberland.*

In 1863 this business house was founded by James & Long, who were succeeded, in 1865, by H. Baughman & Son. After the decease of Mr. Baughman Sr., which occurred in 1874, the entire business came into the possession of Joseph Baughman, as sole proprietor. His present location was taken in 1873, the building formerly occupied on East Bridge street being too small—the substantial three-story brick building now occupied affording ample facilities for the display of the full and complete stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Notions, etc. Five clerks are employed, whose monthly pay-roll is \$175. The trade of this establishment extends to Harrisburg, Steelton, Fairview, Lewisberry and other towns. He carries a stock of \$15,000, and his annual sales aggregate the sum of \$25,000—of this from \$500 to \$1000 are wholesale. Mr. Baughman is also engaged in the Flour and Feed business, having bought of Christian Garver the "New Cumberland Grist Mill." In this new enterprise he will employ six experienced workmen, and produce Flour that will equal any made in Pennsylvania.

He was born in New Cumberland in 1851, and is a thorough-going, honorable and persevering business man, possessing a wonderful recollection of past events to a remarkable degree, and is well and favorably known in commercial and social circles.

J. W. ROOP,—*Physician, Surgeon & Druggist, cor. Bridge & 4th Sts., New Cumberland.*

Dr. J. W. Roop is one of the most practical and experienced Physicians of central Pennsylvania. He occupies a favorable location, and at his large two-story house, 36x44 feet, is a pleasant reception and consultation room and a convenient salesroom, well supplied with a choice assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, etc. All prescriptions left at the store are carefully and accurately compounded. The present success and position of this worthy citizen are due to perseverance and unflinching courage, and not to the sunny smile of fortune. In 1864 he graduated at Eastman Commercial College, of New York. He then began the study of medicine, and in 1868 he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. During this term he added largely to his medical experience and knowledge. On April 13, 1869, he located in New Cumberland, and the success which attended his practice gained for him the patronage of the leading families of lower Cumberland county and of a great portion of York county. His true and unquestionable merit in the medical fraternity is clearly shown in the fact that he was elected by the Cumberland County Medical Society to the State Medical Society in 1877, and in 1878 was elected to the National Medical Society, which convened in Buffalo, New York. He was born in Highspine, Dauphin county, in 1842, and is universally recognized as among the prominent of the many public-spirited citizens of the borough.

HUMMELLSTOWN.

GEO. H. KELLER,—*Ladies', Misses', Children's, and Infants' Shoes,* 15 West Main St., near Center Square, Hummellstown.

For a choice line of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes, of all kinds and varieties from which to select, none can present to the inspection of the people of Hummellstown so large and varied a stock as Geo. H. Keller, West Main street, near Center Square. To such as need anything pertaining to the Boot and Shoe line, Mr. Keller offers special bargains, the prices being such as to place them beyond competition. This location was formerly occupied by Mr. R. J. Earnest, who was engaged in the same business as the present proprietor.

Born at Elizabethtown, June, 1849, Mr. Keller, after completing his trade, embarked in business there for a short time, removing to his present location in the spring of 1878. He deals exclusively in Boots and Shoes, his stock being worth \$1800, and invites an examination of his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

FRANKLIN SMITH,—*Furniture & Undertaking, 14 & 18 Main St., Hummellstown.*

Fifty years ago Mr. Michael Bomberger opened business in the store now occupied by Mr. Franklin Smith, Nos. 14 and 18 Main street. Here Mr. Smith employs five departments in the pursuit of his business, that of Furniture, Coffin and Casket Emporium. Mr. Smith learned his trade with Mr. Bomberger, and, in 1875, embarked in business for himself, and at present has a stock of \$700. His trade is principally in Hummellstown and vicinity, to whom he offers special bargains in Furniture of all descriptions.

As justice of the peace, he has discharged the duties devolving upon him faithfully and satisfactorily. He has been Clerk of the Town Council five years, and, in the performance of duties connected with the position, he has acquitted himself with credit. He is a native of Tyrone township, Perry county, where he was born in 1835.

LEBANON.

ITS HISTORY AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES, ETC.

Lebanon, a town of marked enterprise and thrift, the Capital of Lebanon county, is beautifully situated on the Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 25½ miles from Harrisburg, and 28½ miles from Reading.

The early settlers of this part of Pennsylvania were mostly Germans, but many Scotch and Irish settled in the immediate vicinity. As early as 1724, and even previous, we have authentic testimony that many people settled where Lebanon now stands. In 1740 a church was built in this neighborhood by the Moravians, and also by the Mennonites.

In 1750 a town was laid out by George Steitz, in whose honor it was called Steitztown, and from that time it continued steadily to grow, and contained in 1772 about 200 houses.

During the Revolutionary War many of its inhabitants served in the armies and fought at the battles of Trenton and Germantown. In 1813 its name was changed to Lebanon, at the time Lebanon county was formed, Feb. 16th of that year, and Lebanon became the county seat, and had made such advances that, in 1821, it was incorporated as a borough. Its growth in population, wealth and commercial importance has been rapid and steady, and ranks in proportion to its population among the first manufacturing towns, not only of the State of Pennsylvania, but of the whole country. Like all other towns, cities and manufacturing centers, Lebanon has felt the effects of the great depression, financial distress and general stagnation of all enterprise and improvement; but of late years, and more especially in the past few months, it has experienced an activity it has not known before for years. Its business men are shrewd, cautious, and far-seeing, and the inhabitants thrifty and enterprising, and its industries based upon too broad a basis to be shaken by the first breath of adversity. The early settlement of the town was originally made south of the Quittapahilla creek, which at one time was larger and continually full of water, a marked difference from its present appearance. Mills were erected along the creek, and the town gradually grew towards its banks. About 1827, the Union Canal was constructed, which passed within about a half a mile from the original town, and a town began to be built on its line, called North Lebanon. They both prospered; the old one became the center of trade, while the new one turned its attention to manufactures. In 1856-7, the Lebanon Valley Railroad was completed, its line dividing the two towns, and adding materially to their growth and prosperity. In 1869 the two towns were consolidated and many improvements made. Trade and manufactures took a fresh impetus, new streets were opened, and building lots laid out and buildings erected, and the population rapidly increased until it now numbers 9000. The town is regularly laid out, with excellent streets and sidewalks. Its school facilities are unsurpassed, and the church edifices numerous and of the finest style of architecture. It is supplied with pure spring water, brought from a distance of several miles, and is lighted with gas. There are four banks and eight newspapers, two daily and six weekly.

There are a number of handsome residences throughout the town, and many large buildings on the principal business streets. The Court House is a substantial brick edifice, erected in 1816 and enlarged in 1853; the whole of the interior was remodeled three years ago, at a cost of \$15,000. The cupola contains a clock and is surmounted by a statue of Justice eight feet in height. The Opera House is a well-arranged building, built of brick. The building of the United Brethren Mutual Aid Society, of Pennsylvania, is the largest in the borough, 60 feet by 61 feet in dimensions, three stories in height, with a cupola. It is built of brick, with ornamental sandstone dressings, and is a model of beauty both as regards workmanship and architectural design.

The Soldiers' Monument, in the northern part of the borough, was erected by the ladies to the memory of the brave sons of Lebanon county who fell in defence of the Union. It is of white marble, about 30 feet in height, and consists of a platform and base, on which rests a fluted Corinthian column surmounted with a large ball.

Lebanon is situated in the fertile valley of the same name, in the center of one of the richest agricultural regions of the State, in close proximity to the great coal fields, and but five miles from the immense "iron hills" of Cornwall. In its immediate vicinity limestone is found in abundance, and brown stone, valuable for building purposes, is also obtained in large quantities. A superior quality of clay for making bricks is also found, and a large trade is soon destined to be carried on in this line of manufacture. Its railroad facilities are all that could be desired, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad giving it communication with the sea coast, and the Pennsylvania and the Northern Central roads affording it outlets to the North, the great West and the South.

The chief production is iron; the furnaces and rolling mills are of the largest size, and the output of pig-metal, annually, is immense. Large quantities of machinery, agricultural implements, sash, doors and blinds, and furniture, are also manufactured for other markets, and her industries are steadily growing and becoming more important every year.

THE HOME MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF PENN'A;

HOME OFFICE, cor. Eighth and Willow Sts., Lebanon, Pa.

The Association was organized on the 16th of August, 1876, and was incorporated on the 23d of September following, under a supplement to the act of April 4th, 1873, authorizing the establishment of an Insurance Department, which supplement was approved May 1, 1876. From the first, it has received an increasing flow of patronage on account of its fair and equitable dealings with its members, and now, though but a few years in existence, its membership has reached almost astonishing proportions. Over 2700 members are now entered upon the roll-books of the Association, representing or covering an insurance of over four million dollars. This healthy increase, during the comparatively brief period in which this Association has been in existence, must give its officers every reason to feel highly gratified and encouraged by what has already been accomplished, and at the brilliant prospects for the future, which must certainly follow a continuance of their present management. The officers of the Association are at present as follows: Hon. J. G. Heilman, President; A. S. Light, Esq., Vice-President; J. H. Miller, Esq., Secretary; E. M. Woerner, Esq., Treasurer; and W. M. Guilford, M. D., Medical Director;—gentlemen well known in this community, who have been connected with the enterprise from its inception, and have labored sedulously to establish it upon its present satisfactory footing, and are entitled to no small commendation for the admirable manner in which they have performed their allotted duties. As citizens, as well as business men, they are held in high esteem; this is evidenced by the fact that a number of them have been honored with the responsibility of important public trusts. The Hon. J. G. Heilman, the worthy President, served his constituents acceptably in the General Assembly of the State for two terms, and in the State Senate for a period of five years. A. S. Light, Esq., the efficient Vice-President, has served as Clerk to the County Commissioners for the past 12 years, as a member of the School Board for six years, as a Justice of the Peace for five years, besides having a good war record, won by service in the 127th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. J. H. Miller, Esq., the capable Secretary, was a member of the State House of Representatives for two years, and a member of the School Board for the same length of time. He also served two terms in the Town Council. As an insurance man, he has had an experience of over 20 years, and has made it the subject of especial study. He has been the Secretary of the Washington Fire Insurance Company since 1860, the date of its organization, and has served, in an official capacity, all the leading Insurance Companies of the country. E. M. Woerner, Esq., the Treasurer, filled the position of Clerk to the Orphans' Court for a term of three years, and served his country in the time of her dire necessity, and has established his right to her deepest gratitude by leaving upon the battle field of the "Wilderness" one of his limbs, as a mark of his devotion to the flag he went forth to defend. He is a gentleman of fine personal address and pleasing manners.

Dr. Guilford, the proficient Medical Director, is at present Medical Examiner for the United States Pension Bureau, a position for which, from his character and acquirements, he is eminently fitted.

Such being a brief outline history of the growth and progress of the Home Mutual Life Association, it is hardly necessary to add that its influence upon the thrift of the community has been and is promotive of the general well-being in no small degree, and it is not going too far to assert that, in achieving material prosperity, it has also established a high standard of commercial honor, in the adherence to which it has secured the respect and esteem of all with whom it has effected relations, thus increasing every year its sphere of usefulness, as well as augmenting its resources.

EAGLE MARBLE WORKS,—*Jer. E. Daugherty, 110 North 9th St., Lebanon, Pa.*

As a manufacturer of Monuments and Tombstones, besides being a contractor for the execution of all kinds of cemetery work, Mr. Daugherty has an experience of over 30 years, and has acquired a reputation for promptness, reliability and artistic work, which reflects the highest credit upon his establishment. The enterprise was started by Mr. Daugherty in 1852 upon small capital, but, by industry, energy and close application to business—always aiming to promote the best interests of those having dealings with him—the business has steadily increased until it has become the most prominent establishment of its kind in the Lebanon valley. Located at No. 110 North Ninth street, the works occupy a space of 33x200 feet, the building in which the finer work is carried on being a two-story frame, 16x28 feet. A stock of from \$3000 to \$6000 is always kept on hand, and the business annually conducted will reach a like sum. Three experienced artisans are employed at these works continuously, and an extra force is added as the demands of the trade require. The trade is not only largely local, but extends to other counties, and contracts are made with parties at a distance for large works coming within the line of Mr. Daugherty's legitimate business. There is scarcely a cemetery in Lebanon county which does not contain handsome evidences of the skill and superior workmanship of this establishment. As a business man, the proprietor is looked upon as being a practical, representative man, such as are of great benefit to any community; and, as a citizen, he is held in the highest respect, enjoying the confidence of his fellow men in an eminent degree. He was elected Assistant Burgess in 1857, and, upon the resignation of the Chief Burgess, Jacob Weidel, Esq., now deceased, six months later, Mr. Daugherty was chosen to fill the unexpired term. He has also filled acceptably the position of school director for three terms, during which time he was the treasurer of that body. During the political campaign of 1867 he was chosen chairman of the Republican county committee—a position which he filled with credit to himself and with honor to those whose confidence in his integrity placed him there.

A native of Lebanon county, born at Schaefferstown, Mr. Daugherty has resided in the town since 1852, and has always been identified with its welfare, taking an active part in the government of its municipal affairs.

REINOEHL & MEILY,—*Lumber, Coal, Planing, Saw-Mills Sash, & Turning Factory;* Eighth and Ninth Sts. and Union Canal.

Established as early as 1826 by Mr. George Reinoehl, who successfully conducted the business until about 1840, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. George Reinoehl & Son, who were succeeded by Mark & Reinoehl, who were in turn followed by the present firm in 1855. About 1868 the immense Planing and Saw-Mills were erected. The grounds occupied by the firm cover six acres and are two squares in length, having an L shape, and are covered with buildings and sheds. The main building is 70x45 feet, and three stories in height, and used as the Planing Mill and Sash Factory. Adjoining this, on the north, is the engine, boiler and "shaving house," thoroughly fire-proof. In front of the engine house is a huge cylindrical iron tank, for the steaming of the various kinds of woods used in the factory. Everything about the premises is under the immediate supervision of the firm, there being no less than 12 departments. The establishment is furnished in every department with the most approved machinery, driven by an engine of 60-horse power, and furnishes constant employment to about 30 skilled workmen. In the Coal and Lumber yards 15 additional hands are employed. They are also largely engaged in getting out Mouldings and materials for Stair-Building, fancy Wood Work generally, and Carvings. The figure of Justice on the Court House in this borough was carved by this firm.

Mr. Adolphus Reinoehl is a native of Lebanon, and one of her most liberal and public-spirited citizens. He was elected Chief Burgess of North Lebanon borough, and held the office until the time of the consolidation of the boroughs in 1869. In that year he was again elected, and had the honor of being the first Chief Burgess of the consolidated borough of Lebanon. From 1870 to 1873 he held the position of Prothonotary of Lebanon county, and has, at various times, been a school director and president of the School Board. Mr. Charles H. Meily is also a native of Lebanon, and has always fostered and promoted, in every possible way, the interests of his native place. He is a member of the directors of the School Board and treasurer of that body.

LEBANON STOVE FOUNDRY and Hollow-Ware Works;

S. L. E. and J. LIGHT & CO., Proprietors, cor. of Guilford and Eighth Sts.

This enterprise was originally started by Thomas & Mutch, in 1847, who were succeeded, two years later, by Foster & Mutch, who, in turn, were succeeded, in 1868, by Rosenberg & Light. These gentlemen continued the business until 1875, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. E. and J. Light, who, in July, 1879, were succeeded by the present firm. The products of the establishment comprise a variety of popular Stoves and Hollow-Ware generally, besides a general Foundry business. Five buildings are occupied in carrying on the operations of the firm, and these comprise the five departments into which the work is divided. They are the pattern shop, casting house, mounting room, warehouse, and office. In these various departments, 19 hands are employed, besides the firm, who exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the concern. A six-horse-power horizontal engine, supplied from two 12-horse-power boilers, furnishes the motive power to the machinery. The capital employed is about \$30,000, and the annual business of the firm will reach a figure of at least \$40,000. The trade of the firm lies principally in the State of Pennsylvania, although orders are shipped to distant points, from time to time, as the superiority of their manufactures becomes known.

The firm consists of Samuel L. Light, Ezekiel Light and Job Light, who are all natives of Lebanon, and have grown up with its best interests, identified, coëqually, with their own. The two latter gentlemen are ministers of the Gospel, and having been engaged in that occupation for the last 20 years, may not be said to sustain an active relation to the business, though copartners of the Works. They are connected with the denomination known as the United Brethren in Christ, one of the strongest, if not the strongest sect in the Lebanon valley. Mr. Ezekiel Light was connected with the army, during the war, as chaplain. In 1872 the Works were entirely destroyed by fire, but with that undaunted perseverance so characteristic of American enterprise, they were rebuilt the following year upon a larger scale than before. Of the personal reputation of the firm there need little be said. Their relations to the business world are of such a nature as must inspire the utmost confidence in their integrity, and as to their business qualifications, their present flourishing condition bears the most undoubted evidence. As to the amount of business which is at present transacted, it is proper to state that the figures above named do not indicate the expansion it is rapidly acquiring since the connection with the firm of S. L. Light, Esq., who is unquestionably a gentleman of remarkable business tact. It is therefore likely that it will, in a few years, reach from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per annum. His motto in the business, judging from the past, is expansion on a safe basis, and we have not the least doubt that, located in a place possessing great natural advantages for iron industries, the Lebanon Stove and Hollow-Ware Works will, in the near future, rank foremost in the State.

LEBANON BUTTON WORKS,—E. Light & Co., Proprietors,

Manufacturers of Horn Buttons, Combs, Chains, Buckles, Jewelry and Trimmings.

Originated in 1878 by Mr. B. K. Dorwart, it was started upon small capital and with limited facilities, but by improving the machinery used, and thus cheapening the product, it has grown into proportions which mark it as a well-established enterprise. In January of the present year, Mr. Dorwart associated with him Mr. E. Light, as a financial partner, and added a number of new machines of his own invention and manufacture. The factory is a two-story frame building, 30x30 feet, and the work is divided into six departments. Fourteen hands are employed, the average product being about 40 gross of buttons per day. The trade lies principally in the Eastern cities, among large wholesale and jobbing notion houses.

Mr. Light is a minister, having charge of the congregation of the U. B. Church at Hummelstown, but financially connected with a number of prominent business enterprises. Mr. Dorwart, the active partner, is a thoroughly practical mechanic, who understands every detail of the business in which he is engaged, having learned it thoroughly by practical experience in the Eastern States. He came to this place in 1875, where he has since resided, and where he originated the enterprise with which he is now connected. Constant additions are being made to the facilities, and, as soon as the appropriate machinery can be made, the manufacture will be extended to anything in which horn can be used.

A. HERSHBERGER & SON,—Manufacturers of Furniture of all descriptions, 617 Cumberland St.

The enterprise now conducted by Messrs. A. Hershberger & Son, whose warerooms are located at No. 617 Cumberland street, and whose factory is in the immediate rear, fronting on Spring alley, was started in 1844 by the senior member of the present firm upon about \$60 capital, and the workshop was in a kitchen. By economy, personal energy and enterprise he has reared an establishment which ranks second to none in importance, in its line, throughout the Lebanon valley, and it is a subject of congratulation to the originator and successful conductor of this flourishing business, which now has a capital of from \$10,000 to \$11,000. The first building, which fronts on Cumberland street, is a three-story brick, 24x76 feet in dimensions, and is used as a general ware and sales department. It is fully stocked with a fine assortment of Parlor, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, all of the newest styles and best finish. The Factory, which is located in the rear, is a frame building, 20x84 feet, and three stories in height. The third building is a store-house, where the raw materials used are stored for the purpose of being thoroughly seasoned, and is a frame building 24x28 feet. For the speedy and safe delivery of Furniture purchased, they have recently added two splendid Furniture wagons, by which they make prompt delivery to any part of the surrounding country, and warranted in sound condition.

The firm consists of Mr. Abram Hershberger and his son, Stephen Hershberger, both of whom are natives of Lebanon county—the former born in 1828, and the latter in 1852. They are both working mechanics, who take every possible interest in their business, which is largely local, but extends all over this and portions of other States. Personally, they are courteous gentlemen, and their fellow citizens may feel proud at having two such representative men in their midst.

JOHN FOX,—Lumber Dealer, cor. Seventh and Guilford Sts.

The Lumber trade takes special rank among the leading pursuits of Lebanon, there being several firms largely engaged in this trade, supplying the surrounding country. Prominent among those so engaged is Mr. John Fox, who occupies about three acres of ground at the corner of Seventh and Guilford streets, extending to the Union Canal, most of which is under cover, who at all times carries a full and complete stock of well-seasoned Lumber of all kinds. He has for many years been closely identified with the Lumber trade in this section, having originally established his business in 1868. In 1879, Mr. Fox, in company with Mr. Edward C. Euston, founded the firm of Fox & Euston, manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc., and erected a substantial brick mill, 40x80 feet in dimensions and two stories in height, on the lot fronting on Seventh street, near the corner of Guilford, fitted up in the best manner with all the latest improvements and appliances in wood-working machinery, which is driven by a 20-horse-power engine, and furnishing employment to a large force of workmen. They manufacture Floor Boarding, Wainscoting, Blinds, Sash and Doors of all kinds, Mouldings, etc., and make a specialty of Stair-Building and Hand Railings, and deal in kiln-dried Lumber. Their trade compares favorably with that of any similar establishment in this vicinity, both as regards quality of material, workmanship or prices.

Mr. John Fox has been a resident of Lebanon since 1868, and has achieved an enviable position among the successful business men for his enterprise and practical business ability. Mr. Edward C. Euston is a native of this place, an energetic and reliable business man, practically conversant with all the details of their rapidly growing business. Messrs. Fox & Euston also give estimates for large or small contracts.

THE U. B. MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, OF PENNSYLVANIA;

HOME OFFICE, cor. Ninth St. and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

There is, perhaps, no institution in all the beautiful Lebanon valley more widely and favorably known than that which forms the subject of this sketch. It was organized in 1869 by a few prominent ministers and lay members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, prominent among whom was Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, the object being to secure to those who could not afford to take out policies in the old companies, all the benefits of such *at actual cost*. Although its founders were identified with the Church above mentioned, and notwithstanding the fact that the Society takes its name from that body, it never was, in any way, connected with it, and is in no wise responsible for its conduct. Neither is it an exclusive institution, for it bears in its membership the followers of nearly every denominational body of Christians in the country. The organization was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1869, under the name of "The United Brethren Mutual Aid Society, of Pennsylvania," and became perpetual, with certain rights and privileges specified in the charter. The attempt being new, and the mode of operations, in some respects, radically different from any plan or system promulgated by the life-insurance world, it was to be expected that obstacles would be encountered. The undertaking was one of no ordinary magnitude, but with faith in their theory, and that indomitable energy and perseverance which has characterized all great attainments, they accomplished their aims and have given to the world a system of mutual aid which, for cheapness, equity, security and popularity, all combined, has no equal. The first certificate of membership was issued to the Rev. George Wagoner, of Johnstown, Pa., on the 21st day of May, 1870, and the first death loss occurred on the 15th day of September of the same year. This loss was promptly paid in full by the Society, and from that date the membership increased with a rapidity simply astonishing. From its infancy it has stood upon its own merits, and its honest management, its efficient manner of affording aid to those suddenly bereaved, its cheapness and fairness, as compared with old-line companies, have so recommended it to the people that it is already operating in 30 States of the Union, and even has members in districts as remote as Africa and Japan. When the Society had been in successful operation a few years, it was deemed necessary, in order to accommodate the large business constantly accumulating, to secure a place where the records and accounts could be safely kept and the business of the Society systematically carried on. For this purpose it was determined to erect a "Home Office," and, in accordance therewith, a magnificent building was erected, into which the offices were removed March 30, 1874. The building is located on the corner of Ninth street, at its intersection with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, in the center of the city. The building itself is a handsome three-story brick structure, fronting on Ninth street 61 feet and extending 60 feet along the railroad, and is admirably arranged. The general business room, on the first floor, contains the office of the Secretary and also that of the Treasurer. It is 26 feet by 57 feet deep, and so arranged as to connect with a fire-proof vault, 13x11 feet, while back of the vault is a suitable committee room, 16x20 feet. A room on the second floor, above the centre hall, is used as the office of the General Agent, and the one adjoining in front is the Actuary's office.

The officers of the Society at present are as follows: J. B. Stehman, Esq., President; Gideon Light, Esq., Vice-President; J. B. Rauch, Treasurer; Geo. A. Mark, Secretary; D. S. Early, General Agent; I. L. Kephart, A. M., Actuary; S. B. Light, M. D., Medical Examiner, and John Benson, Esq., Solicitor. Among these will be observed names that are synonymous with integrity, and closely associated with all that contributes to the general welfare of the community. As an evidence of the appreciation in which they are held by their fellow citizens, it may not be out of place to chronicle the fact that most of them have held prominent political positions. Mr. Rauch, the Treasurer, was formerly Register for the county of Lebanon; Mr. Light, the Vice-President, filled the office of County Treasurer; Mr. H. H. Kreider, one of the directors, now holds the position of Prothonotary of the Courts of Lebanon county; and Mr. Kinports, also a director, has occupied a seat on the Judicial bench; Mr. Early, the General Agent, was, without solicitation, placed before the public as the candidate of the National party, in 1878, for Congressional honors. During the ten years passed, the business of the Society has increased as follows: Its divisions have increased from 0 to 4; its classes from 0 to 19; its membership from 0 to 13,252; its amount of risks carried from 0 to \$21,070,000; has paid in death losses the enormous sum of \$1,648,191; and accumulated a guarantee fund of \$175,000. Does not the result of these ten years afford a very satisfactory assurance that the Society's system is sound and practicable? Of the force employed to conduct the immense business of the Society, ten clerks and one messenger are located at the main or home office, while the outside business is conducted by a Manager and 100 district agents, who, in turn, employ the services of over 2500 securing agents. A paper called "The Journal," devoted to the interests of the Society, is issued monthly and distributed throughout the offices of the various district agencies, having a circulation of over 14,000 copies. As one of the institutions indissolubly connected with every interest which aids in the progress of reform, the U. B. Mutual Aid Society, of Pennsylvania, is justly entitled to the place it has attained and the consideration with which it is universally regarded.

LEBANON BOILER WORKS,—Henry Pott & Bro., Proprietors.

These Works were founded in October, 1873. The premises occupied by the firm are on the Lebanon branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at the corner of Thirteenth street, covering more than one-half an acre, with conveniently arranged buildings, the principal being the boiler shop, 65x85 feet. The machinery is the most complete and perfect, consisting of all the latest improvements to be found in any similar establishment in this section. A perfect system is everywhere visible throughout the Works, each and every department being under the immediate supervision of the firm. Thirty-five hands are constantly employed, with a weekly pay-roll of over \$400, and the productions, consisting of Boilers, Smoke Stacks, Tanks, Oil Stills, Coal Chutes, Steam Pumps and Steam Fittings, Pipes for Blast Furnaces and Steam Engines, are all of the best material and most thorough workmanship.

Messrs. Pott & Bro. are conscientious and energetic business men, who have attained their present eminence in the business in which they are engaged by their own efforts. They are natives of the city of Reading, but have been residents of Lebanon for six years, where they are highly respected as honorable and reliable business men, first-class, practical mechanics, and public-spirited citizens. They are also largely engaged in the manufacture of the Centennial Steam Generator, which combines many advantages over others, and make a specialty of building Steam Engines, from two to 100-horse power. Messrs. Pott & Bro. are also engaged in the Anthracite Coal business, supplying the best qualities only from the Schuylkill region, carefully prepared for family use. The establishment of the Lebanon Boiler Works has been of great advantage to the borough of Lebanon, and ranks as one of the most prominent of the many industrial enterprises of that thrifty community.

J. J. HARPEL,—Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Seventh St., near Willow.

These Works, now occupied by Mr. J. J. Harpel, are among the oldest in the borough of Lebanon, and have always enjoyed a high character for the excellence of the work turned out. They were originally established, 20 years ago, by H. A. Major & Bro., when, after a number of changes, about two years ago, Mr. J. J. Harpel became sole proprietor. The grounds cover about one-half an acre, on which are erected three buildings of various sizes, the principal one of which is 40x80 feet in dimensions, with a wing, and is supplied throughout with all the necessary machinery and appliances of the latest improvements. A 12-horse engine furnishes the motive power, and an ample force of skilled mechanics are employed in the different departments. Almost all kinds of Agricultural Implements are made, consisting principally of Threshing Machines, Separators and Cleaners, Corn Planters, Horse Rakes, etc.

Mr. J. J. Harpel, the proprietor of these Works, is a native of Philadelphia, but has been for 12 years a resident of Lebanon, and has always been closely identified with its industrial development and prosperity. He is a first-class mechanic, in the full acceptance of the term, and a prompt and reliable business man. He is a member of the School Board, and has always directed his influence to the support of those measures which seemed best calculated to advance the system of public-school education in the county.

EAGLE STEAM PLANING MILL,—Gassert & Cilley, Proprietors, Contractors, Builders, and Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., cor. Sixth and Willow Sts.

A large and growing business is carried on in Lebanon in this special line of manufacture, one of the leading establishments being that of Messrs. Gassert & Cilley, whose mills, located at the corner of Sixth and Willow streets, have achieved a prominence second to no other in this section of the State. They occupy one acre of ground, on which they have erected a large and substantial building, 60x70 feet, and two stories in height, replete with all the latest devices and machinery for wood-working purposes, requiring a 20-horse-power engine, and giving employment to a large force of workmen. These gentlemen began business about three years ago, and their mills have been in constant operation since that time. While many others were "shut down" during the panic, the "busy hum" of industry was constantly heard from the Eagle Mill, which is at once an evidence of the superior character of their productions, and showing sound judgment and ability in conducting their business. Besides the manufacture of Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Stairs, etc., they make a specialty of every description of Wood-Turning and Scroll-Sawing, and give special attention to getting out work of all kinds in walnut, ash, chestnut, pine and other woods, for the inside finish and ornamentation of dwellings, public buildings, churches, etc., and contract for buildings of every description.

The members of the firm, Mr. George Gassert and Mr. John H. Cilley, are thorough mechanics, fully conversant with their business in every detail. They are natives of Lebanon, occupying a high position among the business community, Mr. George Gassert having been elected in 1872 to represent his fellow townsmen in the councils of the borough. He is at present a member of the Board of Health of Lebanon and a director of the Universal Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The Eagle Mills occupy a prominent position among the industrial establishments of Lebanon, and have, in no small degree, been the means of extending the fame of that borough as a manufacturing center.

Lebanon Impervious Building and Paving-Stone Company.

"The Impervious Building and Paving Stone Company," whose works are located near the North Lebanon Furnaces, is the only one of its kind in the world. The material used is the "slag" or waste from blast furnaces, which heretofore was not considered capable of utilization, and was regarded as an annoying encumbrance by furnace owners. In the process of manufacture, the "slag," as it runs from the furnaces, is caught in iron vessels built upon trucks, and by means of a tramway conducted to the machine, which is simply an iron frame-work, about five feet high and 20 feet long, over which pass the moulds into which the slag is poured. The moulds are fastened to an endless chain, which keeps revolving, emptying their contents at a certain point and returning underneath the frame to be refilled. The tiles or blocks, after being dropped from the moulds, are subjected to a cooling process, which, like the machine, is the invention of Mr. Charles Diebold, the superintendent of the works. This machine is the only one in use in the country. Mr. Diebold is also the inventor of a process of making a sand from furnace slag which can be used to advantage as ballast on railroads. The building blocks are made by a similar process, the only difference being the size and shape of the moulds. The substance of which they are made being a non-conductor, an even temperature is maintained in buildings constructed of this material.

This enterprise was started in 1870. The officers are Dr. J. H. Mease, President; Charles Diebold, Superintendent; John S. Kreider, Secretary, and Cyrus Lantz, Treasurer. The capital invested is about \$10,000, and the building occupied is a frame structure, 40x70 feet. There are, in many portions of the country, handsome specimens of the Paving Tile manufactured by this Company, and the demand for the goods is steadily increasing. Mr. Diebold, the inventor, is a machinist by trade, born in Württemberg, Germany, and came to this country in 1857. He is a thoroughly practical man, and understands his business in its every detail.

MILLER ORGAN COMPANY,—Manufacturers of Cabinet Organs, Cor. Eighth and Maple Sts.

In our reviews of the industries of Lebanon it is our pleasure to make particular mention of the Miller Organ Company, which was started in 1871 by Mr. A. B. Miller in a one-story building, 12x14 feet, upon small capital, and depending for success mainly upon excellence in quality of materials and workmanship, the enterprise grew steadily, and a large factory was built, in order to accommodate the increased patronage. The work is divided into five departments: the first is devoted to getting out the wood in the rough; the second to making the cases; the third to building the actions; the fourth to varnishing and finishing; and the fifth to tuning. In these various departments a number of skilled artisans are employed, each one a specialist in his peculiar line of duty; and the whole establishment is replete with the best and latest improved machinery which human ingenuity and skill have devised. The machinery is driven by a 20-horse-power engine. All the materials used in the manufacture of these Organs are of the best which the markets of the world afford. The capital at present employed is about \$20,000, and the amount of business transacted will reach at least a sum equal to the capital represented.

The present firm consists of Messrs. A. B. Miller and A. H. Miller, both natives of Lebanon county—the former having been born in North Lebanon township in 1848, and the latter in North Annville township in 1845. The senior member superintends the mechanical construction of the Organs; and the junior member, who is a practical tuner of long experience, superintends the tuning department. Both these gentlemen are remarkable for the energy and push which has characterized the conduct of the enterprise which bears their name, and display in an extraordinary degree a peculiar adaptation for the business in which they are engaged.

HENRY H. BRANDT,—Coal Dealer, Eighth St., near the Railroad Depot.

This gentleman occupies one of the most eligible locations for conducting the Coal business in the borough of Lebanon, being directly in the rear of the railroad depot and nearly in the center of the town. He began the business as a dealer in Coal about four years ago, and enjoys the patronage of many of the leading families. Carrying always a full stock of the best Coal from the popular Schuylkill, Burkside, Mahanoy, Lorberry and Shamokin districts, and makes a specialty of preparing it for family purposes. It is always thoroughly screened and free from dust and slate, and delivered in the borough limits free of charge. He attends to the preparation of the Coal himself, and always uses his best endeavors to give satisfaction to his customers.

Mr. Henry H. Brandt is a native of Lebanon, where he has always resided. He is a thorough-going, conscientious young man, upright and honorable in all his dealings, attending closely to his business, and has won the respect of the entire community by his gentlemanly deportment and reliable business transactions.

MARBLE WORKS,—Henry I. Daugherty, Chestnut St., near Eighth.

The Marble Works of this gentleman, on Chestnut street, near Eighth, are the most complete of any in Lebanon. He began business on his own account in the spring of 1878, which has been steadily increasing and keeping him and several assistants constantly employed. He makes a specialty of Monuments, Headstones, etc., and imports Scotch Granite Monuments and Headstones, and gets out Marble work for building and other purposes, and has achieved a reputation throughout this and adjoining counties for the superior excellence of his work, beauty of design and artistic finish.

Mr. Henry I. Daugherty was born in Schaefferstown, in this county, and early learned the trade of a marble cutter. He is a young, energetic and reliable business man, fully qualified in every manner to successfully conduct this special branch of business, which he does to the entire satisfaction of the large number of patrons of the establishment.

J. L. LEMBERGER, Ph. G.—Druggist, 8 North Ninth St.

The well-known and popular Pharmacy located at No. 8 North Ninth street, of J. L. Lemberger, Ph. G., was originally started in 1856 by Messrs. Guilford & Lemberger, who were succeeded by the present proprietor in 1858. The capital upon which the original enterprise was started was comparatively small, but, under his skillful management, steadily increased. His stock is large, comprising a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc., enabling him to supply readily, and at fair prices, anything for which there is a public demand. The business is divided into three departments—jobbing, retail and prescription. The trade, which is extensive, is confined to the borough and surrounding country, special attention being paid to the preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.

Dr. L. is a native of Lebanon county, but has since 1845 been a resident of the borough, excepting an interval of about eight years, during which time he resided in Philadelphia, engaged in the study of his profession. He graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1854, but did not receive his degree of Ph. G. from that institution until two years later, he not being of the required age (21 years) at the time of his graduation. He is at present Vice-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Treasurer of the State Pharmaceutical Association, President of the Zeta-Phi-Alpha Society of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Secretary of the Municipal Board of Health, and a member of the School Board. As a contributor to the advancement of the science of Pharmacy, this gentleman enjoys an enviable reputation, and a number of specialties of his manufacture have acquired an extensive celebrity. Among these are "Lemberger's Oil Paste Blacking," now manufactured by Messrs. Weikel & Smith, of Philadelphia, and "Lemberger's American Cathartic Lozenges." He is a skillful and accomplished Druggist, and an agreeable gentleman, endowed with fine business and executive ability.

**A. B. HAUCK,—Manuf'r of Patented Articles and Specialties for Household Purposes,
Cor. Sixth and Willow Sts.**

In the manufacture of Specialties and Patented Articles which are indispensable in households, there is, perhaps, no other establishment in this part of Pennsylvania that equals that of Mr. A. B. Hauck for character, extent and variety of its productions. He manufactures Slaw Cutters, Wash Boards, Hat Racks, Knife Trays, Towel Rollers, etc., making a specialty of Andrew's Dried Beef and Bologna Cutters, and S. Hauck's Patented Centennial and Lightning Vegetable Cutters, and is also largely engaged in the manufacture of Cigar Boxes. The Andrews Dried Beef and Bologna Cutters supply a want long felt by hotels, boarding-houses, groceries and families, and have achieved a reputation throughout the country as the most simple in contrivance and most perfect machine ever introduced—the Hauck celebrated Centennial and the Lightning Vegetable Cutters, answering all the purposes for which they are designed and meeting with the decided approval of all that have used them for their superiority over others, by the ease and facility with which they are handled, and simplicity and durability of construction. An immense number of these various articles are manufactured yearly and shipped to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from whence they find their way all over the country, giving employment to a large force of workmen to supply the continual growing demand. The manufactory is 40x50 feet in dimensions, with a wing 20x30 feet, complete with all kinds of wood-working machinery, driven by a 20-horse-power engine.

A native of Lebanon, Mr. Hauck has always resided here. He is well known as taking a leading rank among the prominent business men of the borough, and is a director of the Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Co. The great variety of articles manufactured by him affords an ample scope for the display of his mechanical ingenuity in the superintendence of their construction.

**VAN-DE-SANDE & CAPP,—Manuf'rs Refined & Double-Refined Merchant Iron,
Horse Shoe and Guide Iron.**

This enterprise was started in 1872 by the present proprietors, who have succeeded in establishing their business on a firm foundation. The product of the works consists of Refined and Double-Refined Merchant Iron, Horse Shoe and Guide Iron of all sizes, has a reputation in the market which secures a ready sale, a fact which accounts for the steady running of the works throughout the late panic. The capacity of the works is about 100 tons per week, but the firm are at all times ready to meet all demands made upon them. The grounds occupy about two acres, and contain large Puddle and Rolling Mills, besides the out-buildings. The motive power for the machinery, which is of the most improved pattern, is furnished by three engines, ranging from 40 to 250-horse power. In the various departments from 35 to 40 hands are in constant employment, at a monthly expense of \$1500. Besides the machinery for manufacturing iron, they have in addition appropriate machinery for turning the rolls used and making the general repairs in the works. The trade is principally in this State.

The firm consists of Messrs. Wm. Van-de-Sande and Jacob Capp, both practical business men, who attend personally to every detail of their business with ability and energy. Mr. Van-de-Sande is of Belgian extraction, but has been a resident of this country since early youth, and has been a resident of Lebanon since 1864. Mr. Capp is a practical mechanic, and devotes his personal energies to a general superintendence of the workings of the mill. In every way the firm is worthy of the success it has attained, and their enterprise is soon destined to rank among the leading manufactories of the country.

JAMES J. NEWHARD,—Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, 22 North Ninth St.

At the handsome and attractive Jewelry establishment of Mr. James J. Newhard, located at No. 22 North Ninth street, may be found displayed, with elegant taste, a full and varied assortment of Jewelry of all descriptions, an assortment which in extent is superior to that found in many places claiming more pretensions than flourishing and busy Lebanon. Besides this large array of Jewelry, may be found a splendid stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Solid and Plated Table Ware, Spectacles, etc., all of which can be supplied to purchasers at city prices. The establishment was started by the present proprietor in 1868, upon small capital, but by energy, fair dealing and close attention, the business increased steadily, until it now ranks first of its kind in the town.

Mr. Newhard is a native of Allentown, Lehigh county, but has resided in Lebanon since 1858. During his residence here, he has acquired a reputation as a citizen which reflects honor upon him personally, and, as a business man, he is looked upon as being thoroughly practical and decidedly energetic. He is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee, a position to which he was chosen by his fellow Republicans on account of his well-known ability to aid in conducting a successful canvass, and his unimpeachable reputation. He is a practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, fully acquainted with every branch of the business, a gentleman of pleasing manners and fine address, making friends easily, and possessing the esteem of all who know him.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,—Cumberland St.

Originally organized and incorporated 22d of May, 1856, under the State laws of Pennsylvania, it became a National Bank January 18th, 1864, under the National Bank act, with a capital of \$50,000, and from that time has pursued a career of unbroken prosperity, and has always exerted an active influence upon the financial condition of this community. The President, Mr. Horace Brock, is prominently connected with the extensive iron interests of this borough; and the Cashier, Mr. J. W. Mesh, is also a director of the Lebanon Dime Savings Bank. Of the Directors, we find the names of Hon. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, George Smuller and James Young, Esqrs., of Middletown, and George Gleim, Esq., of Lebanon. A general banking business is conducted in loans, discounts and deposits, collections made and exchanges effected, and its extensive business demonstrates the confidence with which it is regarded by the public at large.

EAGLE HOTEL,—J. F. Siegrist Proprietor, Ninth and Cumberland Sts., Lebanon.

This old and well-known Hotel is the resort of all lovers of good cheer. It is a large and commodious brick building three stories in height, having a frontage on Cumberland street of 120 feet, by 66 feet on Ninth street, having ample accommodations for 125 guests. The house contains 50 chambers, all handsomely and comfortably furnished. The upstairs rooms are under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Siegrist, the estimable wife of the genial proprietor, and it is needless to say that the beds and rooms, for cleanliness and neatness, are unsurpassed by any in the State. About 20 hands are employed in the house, and all understand their business perfectly. Their weekly pay-roll foots up about \$45 to \$50. The present proprietor, son of the former host, is a native of Lebanon, where he is well known. He is young, energetic, courteous and obliging, and has made the Eagle the best and only first-class Hotel in the borough. The table is well and bountifully supplied with not only the necessities, but also the luxuries, and the weary and hungry traveler may be sure of always meeting with a hearty welcome, a good meal, and comfortable bed at the Eagle at very moderate rates; special rates and inducements to commercial men, who will find elegant sample rooms at their disposal. Give Mr. Siegrist a trial, and you will never stop at any other house when sojourning at Lebanon. It is most centrally located, and all points can be readily reached from its doors. Attached to the Hotel is a bar, supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars.

C. PENROSE SHERK,—General Foundry Business;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COAL DEALER, Seventh St., near Willow.

Prominent among those industries which add to the general welfare of this busy community is the establishment of Mr. C. Penrose Sherk. It was established about the year 1850 by Major & Bro., and, after a number of changes, in 1870 it passed into the hands of Seidel & Sherk, who, in 1872, were succeeded by Sherk, Seidel & Raber, who continued the business until 1879, when the present proprietor assumed the control of its affairs. The grounds cover an area of about one and a quarter acres, and are occupied by two buildings: the first is the Foundry, in which is conducted the principal operations; here all manner of Castings are made, a specialty being Bells for churches, schools, factories and farm purposes, and also Castings for agricultural implements, farm mills, cellar grates, plow castings, troughs and mill gearing. The power for the works is furnished by a 12-horse engine, supplied from a 30-horse power boiler. The other building is the warehouse, and is used for storing finished stock. The trade is not confined to any particular locality, but extends throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland, Iowa, Illinois, and other States. In connection with the Foundry business is a wholesale and retail Coal yard, which is also doing a flourishing business.

Mr. Sherk is a native of Lebanon county—born in Bethel township, but has resided in the borough nearly all his life. He is one of those who, by their enterprise, add to the general thrift and prosperity of the place.

A. T. COPENHAVER,—Manufacturer of Reed Organs, Jonestown, Lebanon Co.

For the last 10 years the above gentleman has been engaged in selling, and for three years manufacturing Organs of a superior quality, both for church and parlor use. Mr. Copenhaver has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has sold more Organs in Lebanon county than any other man, be he agent or manufacturer. He is a young man, and is very quick to perceive any improvements that can be made, and is constantly adding something new, either in the outside casing, or new designs in ornamentation. He prefers selling a large number of Organs at a small profit, rather than a few at exorbitant rates, as some well-known makers do, by sending out price lists just double their selling price, and, of course, the honest farmer is gulled by the oily-tongued salesman, when he makes a large discount and is told not to say anything to his neighbors about how cheap he bought his instrument, etc., and after a very short time he finds that his brother-in-law, a short distance away, has bought a finer-toned and better-made instrument from Mr. Copenhaver, at about one-half the price he paid, and discovers, when too late, that men betray. Mr. Copenhaver has, we think, reached the acme of excellence and the *ne plus ultra* of Organ manufacture, and to quote his own words, "Whilst I pay," says he, "due attention to outward appearances, I ever bear in mind that the tone is the all-important requisite. If this, the life, the soul of the organ, be deficient, the instrument is of little worth, however fair the exterior. I do not beautify the case at the expense of the tone, nor send out Organs whose notes are as 'sounding brass' or a 'tinkling cymbal.'" The touch is quick and responsive, and his instruments are well adapted to all classes of music, sacred or secular, grave or gay. He sells at a very small profit, preferring a "nimble sixpence" to the "slow shilling." Those wishing to purchase will save money by addressing Mr. Copenhaver, Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

Lebanon Valley Daily Times---Morning Daily; C. M. Bowman, Ed. and Prop'r.

This is one of the most popular newspapers in the county, and the only morning daily in Lebanon borough. It was established by C. M. Bowman February 14, 1876, contains 24 columns, and exhibits marked ability and enterprise in every department. It is sprightly, bright and newsy. Politically it is Republican, and its items are principally confined to local matters, yet it does not neglect the important affairs that are taking place in every quarter of the globe, the latest news by telegraph being one of the important features. As an advertising medium, it is the best in the valley, as it reaches all classes of the community. Connected with the office is a Job Printing department, in which all kinds of work is executed with neatness and promptness.

Lebanon Valley Standard:

A weekly newspaper, also established by Mr. C. M. Bowman, containing 36 columns, and has gained public approbation on account of its excellent selection of news and choice reading matter. It is wide-awake, spirited and popular, and a great favorite among readers and advertisers, who liberally patronize it. In politics it is Republican.

Lebanon Courier---Weekly.

Is the oldest Lebanon paper published in the English language, was established in 1836, and came under the management of Mr. T. T. North in 1844, who associated with him, in 1855, Mr. Job Reineohl. It contains 36 columns, and is Republican in politics.

Lebanon Daily News---Afternoon Daily.

Was founded September 8, 1872, by Smith & Bro., and in 1874 came under the control of Messrs. Reinhard & Sharp.

Lebanon Advertiser---Weekly.

Is the only Democratic newspaper in Lebanon county, and was established 29 years ago by Mr. William M. Breslin, who still conducts it.

Der Pennsylvanier---Weekly.

A German weekly of many years' standing, and a great favorite with that class of the community.

Lebanon Review---Weekly. Was founded in 1876 by Otto Eichholz.**Wahrer Demokrat---Weekly.**

A German newspaper, is the oldest in Lebanon county, and was founded in 1814.